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DRIVE IN FLANDERS IS AIMED AT CALAIS, LONDON BELIEVES

Germans Trying To Smash British Army While Holding French

PROSPECT IS GRIM

But British Confident Of Winning In Test Of Endurance

HEIGHTS ARE HELD

Messines Ridge And Passchendaele, Key Positions, In Allied Hands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The nation is watching with an anxiety, which has no precedent since the beginning of the war, the progress of the critical battle in northern France. This anxiety is mingled with admiration for the tenacity of the British troops, who are contesting every foot of ground with a stubbornness that has made the enemy pay dearly for his slow advance as the struggle swayed on a front of thirty miles.

Observers here and in Paris are divided in opinion concerning the intentions of the enemy; one section regarding the new offensive as a diversion meant to draw off the British reserves while preparing a fresh attack against Amiens, while the other section believes that it is a definite and systematic attempt to destroy the British army and break through to Calais, while holding the French in the south. The consensus now favors the latter theory.

Two Offensives At Once

It is indeed obvious that the enemy, backed with an unlimited artillery, is doing what up to the present has been without precedent in the war: namely, he is conducting two first-class offensives simultaneously or, at least, is launching a second before he has had time to draw away from the first.

The prospect is a grim one for the British, but accounts of the fighting continue to breathe confidence that the British, however prolonged the struggle, will not yield to the enemy in what, more clearly, is becoming a test of endurance.

The key points of the battle are the ridges of Messines and Passchendaele, which the Germans are endeavoring both to outflank and to carry by direct assault. There is no evidence up to the present that the enemy has gained control of a single bit of rising ground. Correspondents do not confirm the official claim made by the enemy to the capture of Messines Ridge. This claim is probably an euphemism for securing a lodgment on the eastern slopes of the Ridge, as correspondents are unanimous in declaring that fierce British counter-attacks flung the enemy back from the Ridge with very bloody losses, while farther south, where the enemy is dangerously pushing in the direction of Bailleul, the splendid resistance of the British confined the advance of the Germans to a continually contracting point. Here enemy corpses were heaped in the River Lys as the British machine-guns mowed down the oncoming waves at point-blank range. Yet fresh waves advanced as though the German reserves were inexhaustible.

The Germans poured gas-shells into towns, like Bethune, crowded with civilians and many women and children who have been gassed are in the British hospitals.

May Try For Amiens Again

Though the Germans, up to the present, have shown no sign of a fresh effort on the Somme-Amiens battlefront, the mass of their forces are still between Arras and Noyon. Hence, if the British in the north arrest the present onslaught, a fresh stroke will undoubtedly be tried in the great Amiens salient, where the enemy has the bulk of his reserves, which he cannot easily extricate.

The German papers, commenting on the battle, claim that the new offensive has compelled Generalissimo Foch to weaken his forces by shifting his reserves. They deny

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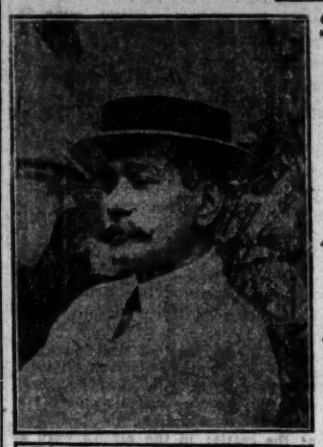
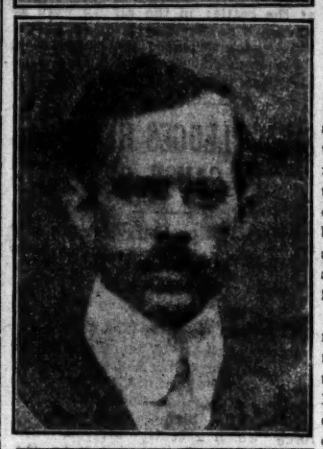
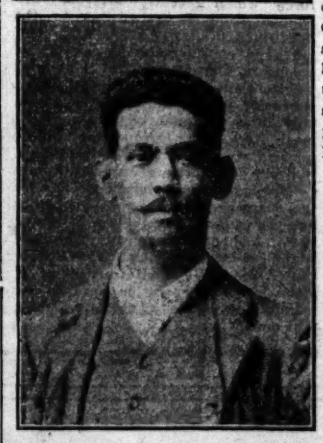
Carneiro And Companions, Charged As Embezzlers, Brought Back To Shanghai







Above, J. L. Carneiro, share broker; center, Leopoldo Lemos, formerly in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; below, R. P. Carneiro, formerly of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Sharebroker and Two Bank clrks Implicated In Million Dollars Share Forgeries and Theft Returned From Japan For Trial

ARE EXTRADITED AFTER 4 MONTHS

Are Taken Immediately To British Jail and Will Be Given Preliminary Hearing Before Portuguese Consulate Tomorrow

J. L. Carneiro, Leopoldo Lemos and Romulado P. Carneiro, the three local men charged with the million dollar share forgery and theft which astounded financial circles here last December were brought back to Shanghai yesterday and are now lodged in jail, awaiting a preliminary hearing before standing trial.

The three men arrived yesterday morning on the Yamashiro Maru from Nagasaki in custody of Detective Nakagawa of the Shanghai Municipal Police force. They disembarked at 7 a.m. and were taken directly to the British jail. J. L. Carneiro appeared in cheerful spirits and it is understood that he has already engaged counsel to take up his case. The other two men seemed more depressed and apparently had little to say.

First Hearing Tomorrow

Tomorrow morning the trio will come up before Portuguese Consul-General J. R. D'Oliveira to make their first declarations and it is expected that the preliminary hearing of their case will take place in a week or so. The Portuguese official prosecutor is expected to arrive from Macao in that time and at the conclusion of the formalities the prisoners will be sent to Macao for trial.

The return of the local sharebroker and the two bank clerks to Shanghai comes as a result of four months' of negotiation between the Portuguese and Japanese authorities and sets a precedent which, it is expected, will operate with salutary effect on malefactors who want to regard Japan as a haven of refuge. There is no extradition treaty with Japan and just how firm a precedent the present instance establishes is not yet known. But it is understood that Consul-General D'Oliveira has since applied for extradition on another Portuguese subject who is a fugitive from Shanghai and the outcome of this case will probably bring more information on the subject.

The local share frauds became known on the 10th of last December when a citizen went to the Portuguese authorities and told of trusting J. L. Carneiro, very well known Shanghai share broker, with funds to buy certain securities and of the broker's sudden disappearance without having turned over the shares. An investigation was started and it was discovered that Lemos and R. Carneiro, who were employed in the share departments of the Hongkong and Shanghai and the Russo-Asiatic banks respectively, were also missing. With knowledge of the men's departure complaints flooded into the Portuguese Consulate until the first estimates of Tls. 300,000 in losses jumped to approximately the million dollar mark.

Share Certificates Forged

The peculations consisted chiefly in the forging of share certificates—raising the amounts—and the embezzling of shares placed for sale or in trust. It is alleged that the bank clerks removed securities from the banks which were turned over and disposed of outside. The peculations, it is said, were found upon investigation to extend over a period of several years and it is unlikely that the entire amount involved will ever be known. It is thought that there are a number of German and Chinese victims who have not filed

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G.$7,500,000,000 RAISED FOR WAR BY U.S. IN YEAR

Six And A Half Billion Floated In Liberty Bonds Alone

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 10.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the United States Secretary of State has telegraphed to the American Legation that subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, maturing in 1928, opened on April 6 and close on May 4. Subscriptions are payable as follows: 5 per cent on application, 20 per cent on May 28, 35 per cent on July 18 and the balance on August 15. Interest is at the rate of 4½ per cent, beginning on May 9.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, war saving certificates, and thrift stamps have been issued to the total of $7,560,802,052 with the period from April 6, 1917, to March 12, 1918, and $4,436,329,760 were loaned to foreign governments.

The Government is to operate 26,000 miles of railway, employing one million men.

The Treasury Department has floated more than $6,616,532,300 in Liberty bonds.

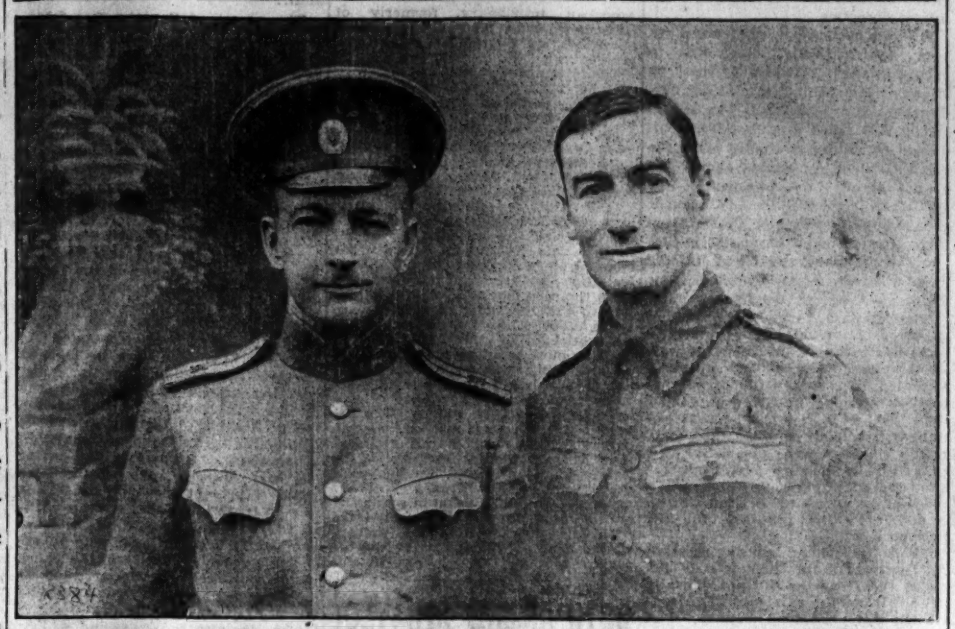
Canada's War Expense Nearing Billion Mark

Premier Gives Total To Date As G.$836,000,000, With More To Be Spent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, April 11.—In the House of Commons today Sir Robert Borden stated that the War Expenditure of Canada up to the present totalled Gold $836,000,000. The expenditure for the current year is estimated at Gold $516,000,000, including Gold $443,000,000 for military expenditure, of which Gold $225,000,000 would be expended abroad while Gold $34,000,000 would be spent on the construction of Trans-Atlantic merchantmen.

SHANGHAI BOY IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP



Above, on the right, is a picture of Captain Llewellyn Jones, well-known Shanghai boy, who is now a prisoner of war in Gottingen, Hanover, where the photo was taken. His comrade, Dr. Petroff, he writes, is a Russian "pal" met in the camp hospital. Capt. Jones has been a prisoner since August 11 and has been confined to hospital with a wound—his third—in the left leg. His latest letters stated that he hoped to be about again last month. When the picture was taken he had been nineteen weeks in hospital. Capt. Jones writes that, thanks to the Overseas Club, he has been furnished with plenty of warm clothing. Shanghai friends who wish to send him a line should address their messages to Capt. Llewellyn Jones, Gruppe E. Baracke Officers, Kriegsgefangenenlager, Gottingen, Hanover.

MAN-POWER MEASURE TO BE PASSED TUESDAY

Will Leave Commons Then And Be Rushed Through By Lords By Thursday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons today a guillotine resolution with regard to the Man-Power Bill was adopted. The Bill will leave the House of Commons on Tuesday and pass all stages in the House of Lords by Thursday.

In the Commons, the House being in Committee on the Man-Power Bill, an amendment substituting the age limit for military service of 48 instead of 51 was defeated by 262 votes to 152.

Sir Auckland Geddes intimated that only seven percent of the men affected by the raising of the age-limit for military service would be required this year and the remaining ninety-three per cent would remain in civil life. If three or four years were cut off the age-limit, the same number of men would be taken from a smaller block and would be less fit physically on the average.

Sir Auckland Geddes mentioned that engineers are streaming to the colors.

Sir Charles Seely, Liberal M. P. for Mansfield, stated that young miners in the Nottingham area who have not been selected for military service by ballot were recruiting by voluntary enlistment.

London, April 12.—The Nationalist candidate, Mr. Dooley, at the request of his supporters, has decided, as a protest against Conscription, not to contest the North King's County election against the Sinn Fein candidate. The polling was fixed for the 25th. Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Nationalist Party, has wired advising the abandonment of the contest.

Dublin, April 11.—The Unionist Irish Times invites Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Nationalist Party, to make a bargain with the Government. It suggests that in the six weeks before the arrangements for conscription are in working order the Nationalists shall undertake to raise seven divisions by voluntary enlistment.

ATTACK ON CZERNIN PLANNED BY CZECHS

Austrian Premier, Worried, Returns To Vienna And Has Audience With Emperor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 11.—The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, has hurriedly returned to Vienna from Bukharest.

Amsterdam, April 11.—A telegram from Vienna states that a monster demonstration of the Czechs against Count Czernin is being organised in Prague. The Austrian Premier has the subject.

Paris Creche Is Hit By Long-Range Gun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 12.—The long-range bombardment yesterday hit a creche killing four and wounding twenty-one of the in-[illegible]tes.

Russian Moderates Defend Landing Of Japanese In Siberia

Bolsheviki Liberal To Germans But Protest Allied Actions, Say Social Revolutionaries

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 13.—A telegram from Moscow states that the organ of the Social Revolutionaries says that the landing of British and Japanese marines at Vladivostok was not because Japanese were killed there but to prevent the German predominance which is now to be apprehended, owing to the non-existence of a Russian Army after the acts of the Bolsheviki Government.

"As Allies of Russia it is perfectly legitimate for these Powers to take such action without notifying the Soviet, which is a Government unrecognised by the people of Russia. The Bolshevik Government which concluded an humiliating treaty of peace with the Central Powers has ordered the Siberian Soviet to protest against the landing of marines at Vladivostok. It is no wonder that a Government which is antagonistic to the Allies is liberal to Germany."

The Maximalist organ emphasises the necessity for getting a positive explanation of the landing of the marines, for it must be the result of an understanding among the Allies. It is believed that the Russian Commission for Foreign Affairs is still not in receipt of a satisfactory explanation of the matter.

Reports from reliable sources agree that there has been no serious development in Siberia, despite the circulation of Anti-Japanese propaganda.

The report that Red Guards are coming in large number to Vladivostok is unfounded.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that, owing to murders of Japanese in Vladivostok by bands of robbers, the British and Japanese warships in Vladivostok had landed parties to protect the British Consulate and Japanese subjects. His Majesty's Government had no reason to think that the American Government disapproved of this action, which was purely of local significance.

U. S. Post Office Here Gets More War Stamps

Shipment Of $50,000 In United States Miniature War Bonds Arrives

United States War Savings Stamps may be obtained at the American Post Office tomorrow, Postmaster E. Everett having received a new consignment. Certificates amounting to $50,000 arrived here yesterday.

Over $10,000 worth of stamps were sold this month and Chinese purchasers are taking great interest in the U.S. miniature war bonds. The stamps offer an excellent opportunity to start small savings accounts and are proving popular as gifts.

Many residents of this city have purchased the stamps for children in the United States. Another source of the great demand for the stamp is the Chinese community, which is buying them steadily.

CLEMENCEAU PUBLISHES EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER

Gives Out Austrian Ruler's Document Defending French Demands On Alsace-Lorraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 11.—An official statement declares that M. Clemenceau's assertion with regard of the letter written by the Emperor of Austria, concerning Alsace-Lorraine is a pure invention and the fact that Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting on the Western front for the possession of Alsace-Lorraine proves beyond doubt the faithfulness of the Emperor as an Ally.

London, April 12.—The controversy between M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, and the Emperor of Austria is developing in a most important manner.

The official statement issued in Vienna, mentioned in a telegram yesterday evening from Austria, was a telegram which the Emperor Karl sent to the Kaiser yesterday in which he says among other things:

"I disavow indignantly M. Clemenceau's false and untrue statement that I recognised France had a just claim to the reacquisition of Alsace-Lorraine. At a moment when the Austro-Hungarian guns are thundering jointly with the German cannon on the Western front, it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces exactly as if it were a question of defending my own lands. In face of this eloquent proof of our full community of aims, I deem it superfluous to waste words on M. Clemenceau's false assertion. Nevertheless I desire to take the opportunity of again assuring you of the complete solidarity existing between you and me and your Empire and mine. No intrigues and no attempts, from whomsoever they may proceed, will imperil our loyal comradeship in arms and we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace."

An official note was issued in Paris yesterday evening in reply to the above.

The note says:

The Emperor Karl compels the French Government to give proof of the veracity of its statement. The note reproduces the text of a long letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixte of Bourdon, a brother-in-law of the Emperor Karl, to President Poincare, who with the assent of the Prince, forwarded it immediately to the French Premier. The following are the chief passages.

"My dear Sixte.

"The end of the 3rd year of the war, which has brought so much mourning and pain on the world, approaches.

"No one can dispute the military advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkans.

"France on her side has shown a magnificent power of resistance and elan. We unreservedly admire the bravery of her army and the spirit

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GERMANS PRESSING UNCEASING ATTACK ON WHOLE FRONT

Assail With Huge Forces Northward of La Bassee Canal

WIN ARMENTIERES

Are Repulsed East Of Arras And On Lawe Front

BRITISH COUNTER

Positions Recaptured After Battle Inflicting Heavy Losses on Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

There was severe continuous fighting last night in the neighborhood of Merville and Neuf-Berquin. The enemy, continuing his pressure, made progress in both localities and captured Merville during the night.

After heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert the enemy succeeded in pressing us back to new positions in the Neuve Eglise.

The situation on the remainder of the northern battle-front is substantially unchanged.

A counter-attack regained a portion of our positions into which the enemy had penetrated northward of Festubert.

The enemy's attacks on the Lo'sne and Lawe front and northwards were repulsed.

Fighting continues on the whole front northward of the La Bassee Canal as far as Hollebeke.

Strong local attacks on our positions in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse were repulsed. The enemy after prolonged fighting further north entered a post near Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, eastward of Arras, but was immediately driven out and the post re-established.

There has been an increased hostile artillery bombardment on both sides of the Somme.

Withdraw From Armentieres

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

The battle is continuing on the whole front from La Bassee Canal to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Severe fighting has occurred in the neighborhood of the Lawe and Lys Canals from about Lestrem to Armentieres.

We have withdrawn from Armentieres, which is full of gas.

There has been little change in the situation northward of Armentieres. Heavy fighting was continuing to a late hour last night in the neighborhoods of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wyschaete.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The enemy pressed his attacks strongly the whole day long on the whole northern battlefront.

Fresh divisions continually delivered heavy assaults in the region of the River Lawe between Loisne and Lestrem. Our 51st division beat off incessant attacks, inflicting great losses on the enemy, and recaptured positions by vigorous counter-attacks. There has been heavy fighting at Estaires and between Estaires and Steenwerck in this sector. The enemy attacked in strength and pushed back our line to just north of these places.

The enemy attacked in most determined fashion this morning northward of Armentieres and made some progress in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert Wood.

Our 9th division completely repulsed with great loss to the enemy another heavy attack in the neighborhood of Wyschaete and Hollebeke.

Fighting On Whole Front

Fighting continues on the whole front between the La Bassee Canal and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Aviation.—Despite the unfavorable weather yesterday, our airmen bombed and machine-gunned the enemy troops. The mist compelled our pilots to fly at an average height of 200 feet and they experienced very heavy gunfire. The enemy airmen were also active.

We brought down seven enemy

machines and drove down one. Seven of ours are missing.

We also raided Luxembourg station at mid-day today and dropped over a ton of bombs. Several bursts were observed. All our machines returned despite considerable gunfire.

A German official communique reports:

Between Armentieres and Festubert we stormed Bois-Grenier and Neuve-Chappelle and crossed the River Lys at Bac St. Maur. We captured Hollebeke yesterday, stormed Messines Height, pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood and reached the Ploegsteert-Armentieres Road. We have reached the River Lawe and the region northeastward of Bethune.

Our prisoners now total over 10,000, including a Portuguese general.

Gun Ducis At Montdidier

Paris, April 12.—The official communique issued this evening reported:

There has been a violent artillery duel at certain points north of Montdidier and in the region of Lassigny.

Yesterday evening and this morning we repulsed two somewhat heavy attacks in the sector of Noyon.

There was intermittent cannonade on both banks of the Meuse.

During March 28 enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft defences.

London, April 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday, reports relative quiet is prevailing on the front from Hangard to Noyon. The French have carried out a small infantry attack at Grivesnes Chateau, locally improving their position in the park.

The guns are active on both sides all along the front.

Along the whole front the Germans have done a little trench digging.

The enemy airmen are more active but are showing little inclination to take the offensive, chiefly patrolling their own side of the front in powerful groups of a dozen or more machines with the object of preventing our flights.

Situation Well In Hand

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

The situation in Flanders generally is regarded today as being well in hand, but fighting continues on a heavy scale and is likely to continue.

What success the Germans achieved has developed out of their advance in the center of the original front of attack, helped by the misty weather. The territory which the enemy has overrun was very sparsely populated with civilians and, as regards the character of the country, is a barren gain. Moreover the enemy communications have been lengthened across long tracts of clay.

The weather improved this morning and our airmen are effectively co-operating in large numbers.

At ten o'clock this morning the enemy made a formidable attack against Hollebeke. Fighting of great intensity followed. Massed waves of enemy infantry advanced over the heavy ground flanking the Roozebeek making a great target for our riflemen and machine-guns. The execution is described as having been terrible. Comparatively few of the enemy got to grips with the defenders and eventually the attack was completely repulsed, the straggling retreat of the enemy being followed by our field-guns until the enemy disappeared in the mist.

Around Ploegsteert Wood and Estaires there has been continuous fighting, the results of which at present are not known. The enemy brought up more reserves and we have also thrown in reinforcements.

Northward of Armentieres, in the direction of Ploegsteert, large bodies of German infantry were reported to be massing by our airmen. Our artillery concentrated a heavy fire on the spot.

The evacuation of Armentieres was carried out very successfully, the enemy not attempting to press our retirement. The whole place is a vast cesspool of mustard-gas and our soldiers welcome their release from the town.

WILSON COMMANDEERS COASTWISE SHIPPING

Wilson Orders Railroads Administrations Board To Direct Steamer Movements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 11.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation directing the taking over of all coastwise shipping lines at noon on the 13th by the Railroads Administration for operation during the period of the war. The proclamation says that they will be devoted mainly to the transportation of troops and war mainly to the transportation of troops and war materials.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—The Manchester Guardian understands that the House of Lords Reform Conference has approved proposals whereby the Second Chamber consists of three sections, respectively nominated by the Peers, Commons and County Councils, and also an elected section.

GERMANS' BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS DISCLOSED

Enemy Not Only Breaks Pledges But Subjects Captives To Inhuman Treatment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—A report of the committee presided over by Mr. Justice Younger, on enemy treatment of British prisoners-of-war on the Western front, constitutes another tragic record of German brutality and calculated deception.

It shows that prisoners-of-war have been systematically compelled to engage in work forbidden by the laws of war close behind the firing line, thereby being deliberately exposed to enemy and Allied gunfire. These inhuman conditions continued after the Anglo-German Agreement signed last year whereby no prisoners-of-war should be employed in any manner within 30 kilometers of the fighting line. An instance is quoted where one shell fired by the Allied artillery killed seven and wounded four prisoners-of-war in Belgium.

The Report furnishes appalling evidence concerning the systematic semi-starvation of prisoners of war. A case is quoted where a party appealed to a sentry for permission to pick stinging nettles and dendelions to reduce their pangs of hunger, while in another case dirty potato peelings were picked up and, in a third, a starving Australian was shot for attempting to pick up a piece of bread which Belgian women had left by the road-side for the prisoners.

These prisoners rarely received food-parcels from their friends because the Germans did not officially acknowledge the existence of prisoners in the occupied territory and their presence was often unnotified, but if they were permitted to write they were compelled to date their letters from false addresses. Several thousands of parcels are known not to have been delivered, notably to a party of 77 Newfoundlanders.

The miseries of the prisoners were intensified by the inadequacy of their accommodation and no supply of clothing. In some cases the men were compelled to sleep in a roofless barn, where the rain poured in, but were compelled to resume work in their soaked garments.

In another instance 110 men were accommodated in an unheated room, in mid-winter, 15 feet by 20, on bare boards and without blankets.

When utterly worn out the prisoners were sent from the lines to the German prison-camps in a regged and verminous condition, half-savage with hunger and bad treatment.

The Report shows that the cause of a number of deaths which the German Government has admitted are plainly attributable to starvation and the awful conditions to which the prisoners were subjected.

Foch And Clemenceau Given Eulogy In U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—The New York Tribune, in an editorial headed "Two Frenchmen" eulogised General Foch and M. Clemenceau. It says:

"That General Foch is better qualified for the position he occupies than anybody else is denied by nobody. Our affection and admiration are equal for that other large-hearted Frenchman called Georges Clemenceau. It is not only for France that he is the symbol of resistance, but for all the Allies. He incarnates supreme resolution. Looking at M. Clemenceau, we understand the spirit of Verdun. Looking at him, we have faith in the victory of our flags."

Advises Foreigners To Make Clear Wills

Judge Lobingier, Entering Probate Order, Emphasises Desirability Of Lucidity

The advisability of care and foresight in the execution of last wills and testaments by Americans in China is pointed out in an order handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday. The order admitted to probate the will of the late Winfield S. Sweet, an American missionary, formerly of Hangchow, who died at Rochester, Minnesota on September 28, of last year.

The instrument read:

"I herewith give to Mrs. Sweet all property, personal and deeds and money in case my life passes away. I appoint my wife Josie M. Sweet to be my executor. Signed, W. S. Sweet.

"Witnesses: Elizabeth E. Coltert, E. L. Mattox, Emma K. Mattox. Dated Mokan San, June 11, 1917."

"But while we find no difficulty," says Judge Lobingier, in his order, "in the light of the authorities, in upholding this instrument we are far from commending it as a model and we feel that the occasion justifies, here as in the case last cited, calling attention to the necessity of greater care and a fuller realisation on the part of our nationals of the importance of drafting such instruments. The folly of postponing such a duty until one's last hours has been repeatedly demonstrated in the experience of this as well as of other courts. The deceased was a missionary and we can only wish that more of the organisations of those worthy laborers for the advancement of China would follow the example of the Treasurer of the American Church Mission in preparing and sending to all those connected with said mission in China an approved form of will and requesting its early execution."

BOTH ARMIES' STRATEGY IS DIRECTED BY FOCH

Bonar Law So Advises House And Announces Appointment Of Gen. Sackville-West

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying to a question concerning the position of Generalissimo Foch, said that the Versailles Council so far has been working at plans and the details concerned with them and is still going on. General Foch, who is Chairman of the Council, has been necessarily taken for other work and has been appointed with the full approval, not merely of the Government but also of the Generals concerned, to direct the strategy of both armies, exercising the powers of a Generalissimo and he is directing the strategy of the present battle. Mr. Bonar Law thought that there was not a man inside or outside the House who was not thankful for this.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that Major-General Sackville-West has been appointed Acting British Military Representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles in place of General Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Four Italian Ships Prey For Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 12.—An official communique reports: 344 vessels arrived and 319 sailed from Italian ports last week. One steamer over 1,500 tons and three sailing vessels, one of which was over 1,000 tons, were sunk during the same period.

GERMAN STAFF OFFICER ARRESTED FOR TREASON

Member Of Junker Aristocracy Held In Connection With Lichnowsky Revelations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 11.—A telegram from Berlin states that a secret sitting of the Prussian Upper House discussed the expulsion of all members concerned in the Lichnowsky affair.

The arrest of Captain Beerfelde, of the German General Staff, for incitement to high treason in connection with the Lichnowsky Memorandum is announced in Germany, though the inspired press asserts that the prosecution is only indirectly connected with the Lichnowsky affair.

The Vorwaerts says that these inspired statements are calculated to astonish the world by creating the impression that a traitor has been a member of the General Staff.

The Vorwaerts says that Captain Beerfelde is a member of the Brandenburg Junker aristocracy. He received the First Class of the Iron Cross early in the war, was invalided and subsequently appointed to the General Staff. Here he learned the political side of the war, discovering secrets which "made the Junker officer feel as if he had fallen from Heaven." Captain Beerfelde confidentially wrote to Marshal von Hindenburg, "Germany's fate after the war depends on whether we really represent the true cause. It is with truth alone that we can withstand our internal and external enemies." Captain Beerfelde afterwards devoted himself to the cause of the workers. He was arrested on a previous occasion for political activity but was acquitted.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung says that Captain Beerfelde's arrest followed the discovery of his intimate relations with the Independent Socialists and the strikes in Berlin in January.

Poilu Flyer Brings Down 33 Enemy Planes

Lieutenant Fonck Ranks As First 'Ace' Of Air Squadron Of French Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—The French airman who now ranks as the first "ace," with 33 enemy aeroplanes to his credit, is Lieutenant Fonck. The second one is Lieutenant Nungesser, who for some time after Lieutenant Guynemer's death headed the list with 31 aeroplanes. He brought down his 32nd enemy machine at the end of last month.

200 Russian Vessels Have Left Helsingfors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 11.—The first squadron of the Russian Baltic Fleet, composed of battleships and cruisers, has arrived at Kronstadt from Helsingfors. The second squadron, comprising torpedo-boats and submarines, is reported to be off Kronstadt. The third squadron, consisting of transports, armed merchantmen and obsolete torpedo-boats, left Helsingfors yesterday evening. The total number of vessels which have left Helsingfors is 200.

Newfoundland To Fill Its Regiment's Ranks

Legislature To Meet And Eligibles Are Forbidden To Leave The Colony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 11.—The Legislature meets on the 23rd to consider measures to maintain the strength of the Newfoundland Regiment. An Order in Council has been issued forbidding the departure from the colony of all eligible unmarried men.

News Brevities

Mr. W. W. Pearson, the British subject charged with a political offence and arrested in Peking recently, will appear before the British Supreme Court Monday. Mr. Pearson was formerly the private secretary of the Hindu poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

* * *

Lady Aglen, wife of the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, and her family, Messrs. W. S. Davidson, E. McBain, G. M. Wheelock, D. J. Donne, A. E. Reynell and E. J. Dingle, C. M. Bain and J. G. Smeaton are among the passengers leaving here for Japan this morning. Mr. Smeaton is to be married next Saturday in Tokio.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc. from Mesdames W. E. Wilson, Sharp, F. Krell, Rolker, Herlofson, H. E. Morriss, D'Oliveyra, Davenport, Osborne, E. A. Wheen, J. B. Manley, L. R. Ruchwaldy, H. J. Sharples, F. H. Wallace, Messrs. Mactavish and Co., Newchang Customs Library, Hangchow Customs Library, and Messrs. P. H. Bryant, Lewis J. Parlane, F. C. Banham, J. C. Shingle, R. S. Admas, F. G. Brown, G. W. Morrison, F. I. Marshall, E. J. Dingle, A. H. Best, R. H. R. Wade, Edward Ezra, E. M. Ezra, W. R. Walter, F. H. Forde, F. S. Ramplin, H. Ross, F. W. Moore, H. Macray, R. W. Astill, (Hankow), and Wm. McIlwain.

* * *

Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, left on the Empress of Asia this morning for a trip to the United States. He expects to stay in America for a year.

* * *

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices, No. 6 Kiukiang Road, on Tuesday, April 30, at 4.30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. C. Russell Zeininger, associate editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin, who is a through passenger on the Empress of Asia, was a visitor in Shanghai yesterday. Mr. Zeininger is on his way to Japan for a vacation.

* * *

A large number of foreign and Chinese officials of Shanghai were present at the Customs Jetty to bid farewell to Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, the new Chinese Minister to Brazil, yesterday when he left for his new post on the afternoon tender of the Empress of Asia.

MUNITIONS SHOW HUGE INCREASE SINCE 1917

First Two Months Of Year See General Speeding Up In British Factories

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Speaking at Bedford today Mr. F. G. Kellaway Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions, outlined the progress made in the production of munitions.

The increase in the first two months of 1918, as compared with last year, was as follows:

Light-gun, 30 percent; medium guns, 57 percent; heavy guns, 38 percent; machine guns, 96 percent; shells, 83 percent; tanks, 39 percent; aeroplanes, 223 percent; aero engines, 245 percent.

The average weekly production of aeroplanes in 1918 was equal to the average production for two months in 1915, while the production of machine guns in one week was equal to the production in five months in 1915.

Simultaneously men were steadily being released for the Army. Over 100,000 men had been released during 1917.

The Army was as well equipped today as when the German offensive began. All the guns lost had been replaced; we were actually stronger in machine-guns than at the beginning of the battle; in the air we were as strong, if not stronger; the tanks lost were being replaced by tanks of a superior model and the ammunition had been more than made good.

SIAM PLEDGES HELP TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

Lack Of Ships Only Reason For Failure To Take Active Part, Says Envoy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—A representative of L'Echo de Paris has had an interview with Prince Valdyahura, the Secretary of the Siamese Legation in Paris, regarding the Siamese Expeditionary force which recently arrived. The Prince declared that owing to the difficulties of transport, Siam could not send considerable contingents of troops to Europe but its chief wish was to show that its adhesion to the cause of justice and right was not only of a platonic character. "We mean to show Europe, and more particularly Germany, who baffled us, that our declaration of war is not only a diplomatic manifestation. Besides the Siamese wish to give the Allies larger economic help. Siam possesses large quantities of raw materials which are at the entire disposition of the Allies. We shall thus help by more active co-operation towards the triumph of justice, an ideal which is also ours."

U-Boats' Toll Lessens During Big Offensive

Hindenburg No Longer Pins Faith On Them But Stakes All On Present Move

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—The reduction of the number of vessels sunk, as shown by last week's report, is associated with the German offensive. It is recalled that von Hindenburg tactily admitted the failure of submarine warfare when he assured a socialist delegation in Berlin a few weeks ago that the offensive in the west was certain of success and would cost 400,000 German lives but peace would come in August.

This is in striking contrast to the Army Order issued by von Hindenburg in February, 1917, when he said that the submarine offered the best means for a speedy ending of the war.

It is pointed out in London that 200,000 British troops have crossed the Channel in ten days since the resumption of the offensive.

It is believed that Germany's submarine efforts are decreasing owing to concentration of labor and material on our land offensive, while the work of the British navy is having its effect and they are destroying submarines at twice the rate of a year ago.

TEA ROOMS THRONGED; AMERICAN LADIES SERVE

Crowds Tax Capacity Of American Women's Exchange To Swell Red Cross Funds

The Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross "went over the top" at the American Women's Exchange yesterday afternoon when the tea rooms were crowded throughout the afternoon. Pretty waitresses attired in Red Cross uniforms served, and the rooms were tastily decorated with flowers and Red Cross banners.

The Saturday afternoon tea feature is proving popular and yesterday was the biggest day since the delightful affairs were inaugurated a few months ago. All proceeds go toward the purchase of Red Cross supplies. Tea will be served again next Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when arrangments will be made to accommodate a larger crowd.

The following ladies served yesterday: Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mrs. Alfred Blechynden, Mrs. John Darrah, Mrs. James Dolan, Mrs. Charles Pearson, Mrs. C. L. Seitz and Mrs. C. H. Webb.

OKUMA ENTERTAINS TANG

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 12.—Count Okuma gave a luncheon to Mr. Tang Shao-yi yesterday. The conversation did not turn on politics but, among other things, Mr. Tang Shao-yi pointed out that Chinese ideographs are a serious obstacle to the progress of modern civilisation in China and he envied Japan the possession of a syllabary which so simplifies her written language.

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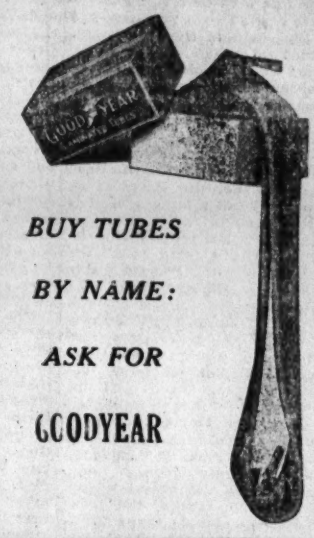

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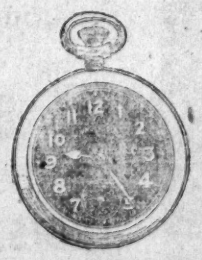

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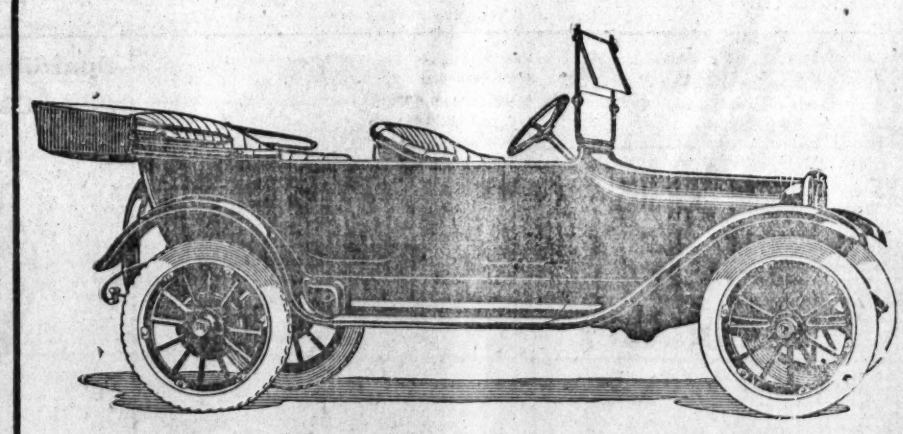

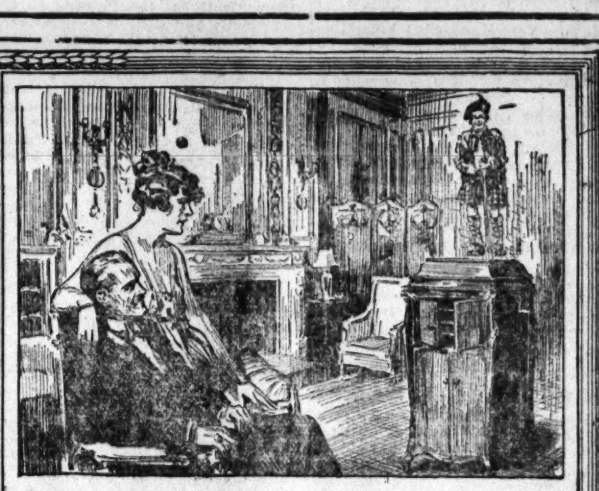

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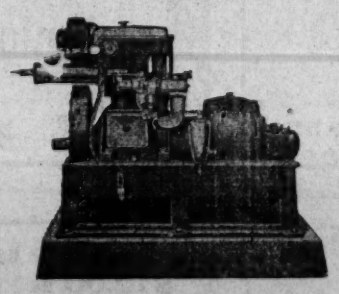

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Four Northern Groups Fight For Supremacy

Old Peiyang Party Rent In Quarters By Men Striving For Mastery Each In His Own Way

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 11.—A few days ago it was suggested in this correspondence that the reason why nothing was being done on the part of the north, either for a forward military movement or for reaching an understanding with the south, was probably that there was division of opinion in the northern camp. This now appears actually to be the case. The so-called Peiyang Party is no longer a party but a stream of centrifugal tendencies.

The split has not yet revealed itself openly, but it is there all the same. Originally the Peiyang Party was merely a military group the guiding principle of which was, "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." It dates in essence from pre-Republican times, when there were constant political feuds between the Peiyang Party and the Cantonese group. Since the Republic came along, the two groups have more or less worked together, and the Peiyang Party has only in name consisted of merely northern men. It has included the group known as the Chiaotung group, the principal force in which is Liang Shih-yi, though the figure most in evidence is Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications. With the Peiyang Party has worked a group associated with Hsu Shih-chang, men not in office as a rule, civilians, scholars as scholarship was understood under the old régime, and conservative in sentiment though perhaps progressive in intention. The group was fairly compact until quite recently, when disintegrating factors have been at work. The disintegrating process began with the fall of General Tuan's second cabinet.

One of the strongest supporters of General Tuan, was General Hsu Shu-cheng who, with all his faults, which are principally those of youth, has one distinctly good quality in his favor, and that is that he is not afraid of responsibility, not afraid of doing something, even if he makes mistakes in doing it. He was Vice-Minister of War under General Tuan, and when the Tuan Cabinet fell, he went to Fengtien, where he allied himself with Chang Tso-lin, and is now second in command of the Fengtien troops.

As practical chief of this military force—for Chang Tso-lin leaves nearly everything to him—General Hsu has aspired to play a part in the recent Cabinet-making and in the general direction of the policy of Peking. He has frequently ignored the orders of the Minister of War, and has even ventured to disregard the orders of the Prime Minister, General Tuan, since the latter entered on his third term of office. His object seems to be to bring about the more vigorous execution of the campaign against the south, to precipitate conditions that will compel prosecution of the war to the end, and as he thinks thereby settle the issues that are dividing north and south. That appears to be his object, but if so he is not succeeding in attaining it, for as the result of his activities various sections of the Peiyang Party are dissatisfied and they are splitting up again into their own cliques.

The President's group, which is not strongly in favor of pushing the struggle any further, and would compromise with the south on any reasonable terms, consists of the President himself, and those who formerly constituted the Chihli group, including General Li Shun, General Feng Yu-hsiang and the late Prime Minister, General Wang Shih-chen, as the more prominent members. There are indications that this group is acting as a group independently of the Peiyang Party as a party, and their tendencies are all for a settlement. Then comes the Tuan Chi-jui group, or the Anhui group as it is called.

This is really the remnant of the strong group of men that Li Hung-chang gathered round him when he was a great force in Peking, but it is nothing like so massive a body as it was in Li Hung-chang's time, and the newer elements in it are only of small calibre. In the group are such men as General Tuan Chi-kwei, General Tsao Kun, General Chang Hwai-chi and General Chang Chin-yao. They are in favor of a "strong" policy towards the south. As a group they possessed more political skill than the Chihli group, but the recent virtual independence of General Hsu Shu-cheng has stirred the group into a somewhat aimless activity, and the result is mere threshing about of flails with no guidance or objective, that is to say, wasted energy. Third comes the Hsu Shih-chang group, a purely civilian group originally, with altogether more moderate views than the Anhui group, but Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has gathered round him several strong generals, such as Ni Shu-chung, Chang Tso-lin, Hsu Shu-cheng, Lu Yung-hsiang and Yang Yi-teh. The taking of these military men into his group has given Mr. Hsu Shih-chang's party more "ginger" than it had and has destroyed its originally civilian character, and it remains to be seen whether or not the military element will not in the long run dominate the party and make it a very strong rival, both in influence and in policy, o' the Anhui group.

Lastly comes what is called the Chiaotung clique, which revolves round Liang Shih-yi. The clique has the idea that it "runs" Liang Shih-yi. If it gets any satisfaction out of this idea it is welcome to it, doubtless; but Liang Shih-yi is not the man to be run by anybody. He has definite political conceptions, and no other member of the clique has. He is immensely wealthy but cares little for wealth. He lives very simply and only occasionally goes in for a gambling flutter, but not like some other members of the clique dependent on gambling for the real living of life and on their jobs in the Chiaotung Pu or elsewhere for the means of livelihood.

These four groups are each going their own way at the present time, and the result is that Peking does not know whether it is going to fight or compromise or simply make a doormat of itself for the south to wipe its feet on when entering office.

NEXT SATURDAY'S RECITAL

Music-lovers in Shanghai are awaiting with lively anticipations the All-Chopin Pianoforte Recital to be given by Mr. Alfred Mirovitch next Saturday, April 20, at the Olympic Theater. A well-conceived and admirably arranged programme of six items has been selected, the *piece de resistance* being promised in the concluding number, Chopin's world-famous Funeral March.

Writing of Mr. Mirovitch's interpretation of this classic composition last year during his Indian tour, the *Calcutta Statesman* said that the player must have been inspired by the consciousness of the millions of fallen heroes with which the battlefields of Europe had been strewn since the outbreak of the present war, making his interpretation doubtly impressive. The program for next Saturday will be as follows:—

Part I

1.—Fantasia, F. Minor.
2.—3 Preludes
17-A Flat Major
19-E Flat Major
24-D Minor.
3.—(a) Nocturne B Major
(b) 3 Mazurkas
(c) Valse E Minor
(d) Polonaise E Flat Minor
4.—Ballade G Minor.

Part II

5.—(a) Six Studies: op. 10 Nos. 3, 7, 11. op. 25 Nos. 7, 9. op. 10 No. 5.
(b) Berceuse
(c) Scherzo C. Sharp Minor.
6.—Sonate B Flat Minor grave doppio movimento, Scherzo, Marci Funebre. Finale.

AMERICAN COMPOSERS, WOMAN'S CLUB PROGRAM

Works Of MacDowell And Others To Be Heard Next Tuesday At Carlton

The American Woman's Club will meet Tuesday at the Carlton for a musical afternoon with American composers. Edward MacDowell is the composer whose works and life furnish the principal part of the program of the day and a number of fine selections have been arranged.

The program will be:

PART I.

Biographical Sketch....
Miss Frances Adams.
Piano.....Prof. Harry Ore.
(a) Novelette.
(b) Of Salamanders.
(c) To an Old White Pine.
(d) Polonaise.
Songs.....Mrs. J. P. Sartz.
(a) Thy Beaming Eyes.
(b) Robin Sings in the Apple Tree.
(c) In the Woods.
Songs.....Mr. F. Gill.
(a) Long Ago.
(b) The Swan Bent Low to the Lily.
(c) A Maid Sings Light.
(d) In the Gloaming.
Piano.....Prof. Harry Ore.
(a) From the Depths.
(b) Will o' the Wisp.
(c) To a White Rose.
(d) Etude de Concert.

PART II.

Songs.....Mrs. Bradley.
(a) At Dawning, Charles W. Cadman.
(b) I Hear a Thrush at Eve, Cadman.
(c) In the Land of the Sky-blue Water, Cadman.
Song.....Mrs. J. P. Sartz.
Yesterday and Today, Charles G. Stross.

Synod To Attend Cathedral Service

Today the synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (The Church of of England in China) will attend Holy Trinity Cathedral at 11 a.m. The service will begin with a procession of over 100, in which the Cathedral School boys will lead, followed by the choir, the delegates, clergy and bishops from Anking, Chekiang, Fukien, Hankow, Honan, Shantung, Hunan, Victoria, North China and Shanghai. The procession will be followed by the Easter Processional, "Hail, Festal Day." When the choir has reached the stalls the Venite will be sung, followed by psalms 121 and 122.

The first lesson will be read by the Rev. P. Lindel Tsen and the second by the Rev. D. M. Koeh. After the Benedictus the Anthem "And He shall redeem thee, Israel, from all thine inquities," will be sung. The special preacher will be the Right Rev. Bishop Scott D. D. The Collections during the service will be in aid of the Board of Missions of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

Teutonic Name Causes Trouble For American

Victorian Meyer Of Manila Sleeps While Hongkong Police Search Canton Steamer

Even a name that sounds Teutonic will get a man in trouble nowadays, as Victorian Meyer of the Manila Undergarment Corporation, a passenger on the Empress of Asia, which arrived here yesterday, can testify.

Mr. Meyer, who is American to the core and who was one of the figures of the last Liberty Loan campaign in Manila, secured a permit from the Hongkong police to visit Canton. After the necessary document was issued, the knights of the night stick in Hongkong immediately started to trail the Manilan. He boarded a boat for Canton and went to his berth to sleep. The policeman on duty at the dock saw the pass and recorded the fact that Mr. Meyer had left for Canton. Secret service men boarded the ship to ask Mr. Meyer a few questions and he could not be found, because the ship's officers searched everywhere but Mr. Meyer's berth.

Up went the police flag and more sleuths boarded the Canton steamer from the harbor patrol boat. Mr. Meyer was finally found peacefully sleeping and evidently planning nothing to aid the Kultur cause. However, he was aroused and put through the third degree, rather a boresome proposition for the sleep American; passport and police permit were demanded and produced and after obtaining permission from the authorities Mr. Meyer resumed his slumber. All of which goes to show that men with German names should never land in Hongking.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 17
Per N.Y.Y. s.s. Omi Maru ..Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Apr. 23
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Apr. 27
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru Apr. 14
For Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru..Apr. 21

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru..Apr. 19

NAVY MAN TAKES BRIDE WHEN ORDERED TO U. S.

Lieutenant Roberts Weds Miss St. Clair Of Manila On Eve Of Departure

On the eve of his departure for the United States, where he will be assigned to duty on a destroyer of the Atlantic fleet doing patrol duty in the war zone, Lieutenant Charles Roberts of the United States Navy was married to Miss Carolyn St. Clair of Manila at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon. Dean Walker performed the ceremony. Orders which send the bridegroom to the front hastened a romance born in Manila but a few months ago.

Miss St. Clair, accompanied by Miss Lorraine Williams, also well known in Manila, arrived here on the Tenyo Maru a few days ago, enroute for Unsen. There the two girl friends were to be married, Miss St. Clair to Lieutenant Roberts and Miss Williams to G. C. Bennett, constructing engineer at the Cavite Navy Yard, Philippines Islands. A double wedding was planned, but the plans were altered because of the order calling Lieutenant Roberts to duty with the Atlantic fleet.

Miss Williams was the bridesmaid at the wedding of yesterday afternoon and Mrs. Roberts, who goes to Japan with Miss Williams on the Empress of Asia prior to joining her husband in the United States, will be the bridesmaid when Miss Williams and Mr. Bennett are married at Unsen in May. Dr. Larsen, U. S. Navy, acted as best man.

Lieutenant Roberts is well known here and was last stationed on the U. S. S. Monocacy.

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Yangtsze Insurance Association Report

Thirty percent dividend will be recommended at the general meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., to be held on April 29th, according to the advance report covering the past year, which was issued yesterday. Twenty-five percent of the dividend will absorb $180,000 and $200,000 will be placed in the investment and exchange reserve fund, while the balance carried forward will be $419,323.

The net premiums earned during 1917 were $4,999,063, a gain over 1916 of 23 percent. The account will show a balance of more than $3,000,000 and an extra dividend of five percent out of interest earned is recommended, making the total dividend thirty percent. Contribution of £1,000 to the Sailors' War Orphan Fund is recommended as this fund is one which the Association should continue to support.

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In large or small amounts.

OFFICES TO LET Phone 60
15 Nanking Road, one room.

HOUSE TO LET
No. 16 Rue Corneille, 3 bed rooms, two modern bathrooms, fully furnished, tiled kitchen and pantry with all modern conveniences, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, at Tls. 125 per month.

TENNIS & BASE BALL GEAR, SEASON 1918

Racket Gut Reviver
Large size. 2 Bottles $2.25

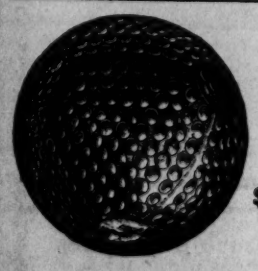
The Riseley Hexagon
Tennis Racket
—
The Most Popular Amongst First Class Players
$21.50

Spalding's Famous Gold Medal Racket $21 50

Spalding's Greenwood Racket $6.50

Spalding's Colonial $1.00

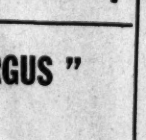
TENNIS NETS
Spalding's best hand made steam tarred
$15.00, $18.00 and $21.00



Silver King Golf Balls
$1.25 Each net.

Lawn Tennis Net Adjuster
$2.50

Marking Pins
For permanently marking the angles of Court
$3.25 set.



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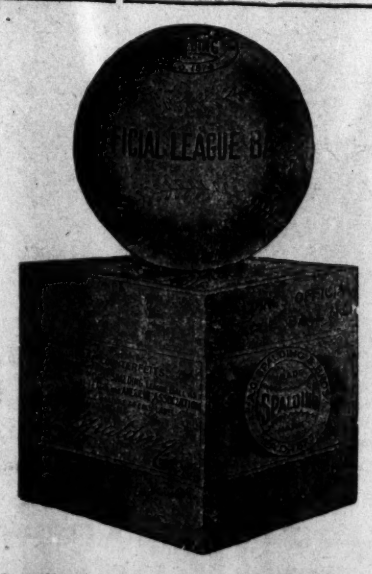
The height of Perfection in Materials and Workmanship.
$22.50

FINEST RACKET MADE.
Strung with a new tropical Gut.
Beautifully Balanced.
$22.50

The Argus.

Lawn Tennis Court Tape Lines.
1¼ in. $16.00 1 in. $12.50
⅞ in. $8.00 and $9.50

Racket Presses - - - - $1.25 each



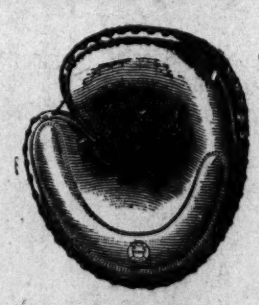
Spalding's Official League Base Balls $3.50 each.

Infielders Mitts

No. PX
Spalding's Superior make and finish
$8.50 each.

Lawn Bowls
Set of 8 Bowls & 2 Jacks in wood Box $27.50

Spalding's "three & out" Catcher's Mitt



$19.50

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Spalding's best quality $6.50
Sun protecting $13.50

Body Protectors
Spalding's best Quality
$14.50

Spalding's Home Plates
$19.50 each.

Plain

Spalding's
Base Ball Bats.
Gold Medal Quality
$3.00 each
Junior
$1.75 each

Spalding's League Bases
$12.00 set

Spalding's Basket Balls
E Quality $12.50
M. Quality $17.50

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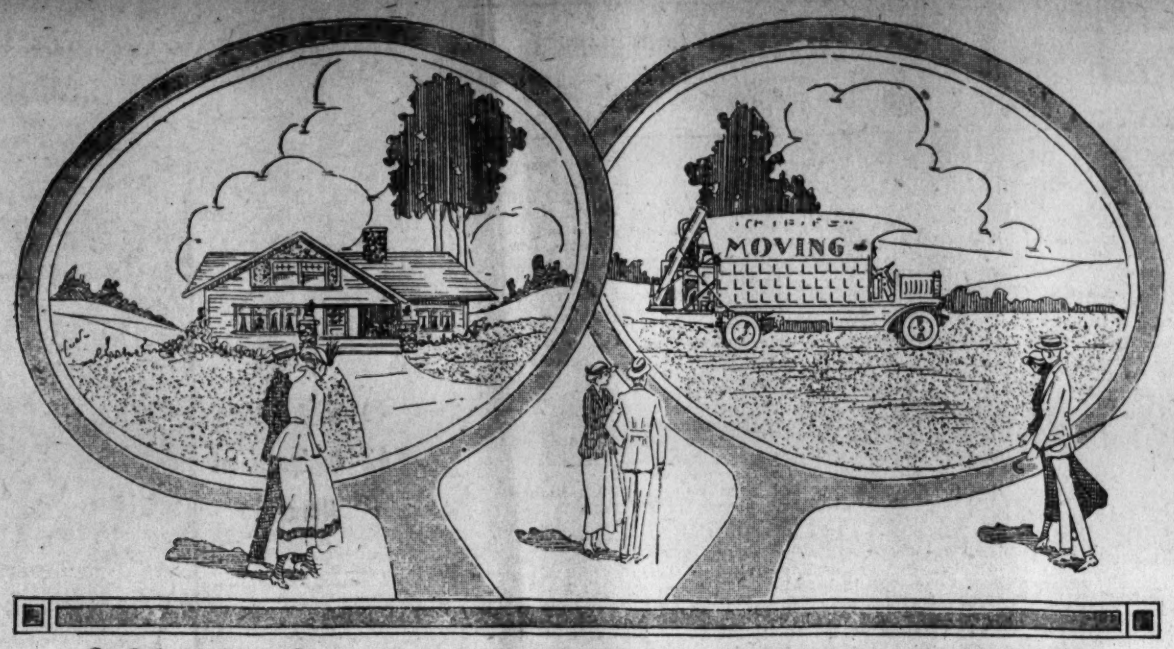

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Describes Work of C.M.S. for Chinese Students In Japan

By The Rev. W. H. Elwin

(Of the C.M.S. Chinese Student Mission in Tokio, who is a visitor to the Episcopal Synod now being held in Shanghai.)

There are between four and five thousand Chinese students in Tokio. In addition there are four or five hundred scattered through the eight high schools of Japan. In Nagasaki and Osaka, merchants preponderate while in both Yokohama and Kobe there are great merchant communities of four thousand Chinese.

We read lately of students from Szechuen breaking the Chinese Embassy windows because of some money trouble.

The C. M. S. Chinese Student Mission in Tokio is glad to negotiate cheques for students from distant robber infected inland China and so help to save some of the window panes!

There is a very great deal of interest in connection with this double foreign Mission and its Sunday congregation of forty or fifty in its own church building in Tokio; and the former Chinese Union Church in Yokohama which has now bodily committed itself to our case.

For instance, Japanese, Chinese and British are combining just now in two good enterprises. One is a middle school for Chinese in Yokohama. The Chinese non-Christian merchants there were persuaded by a Japanese Christian Master to subscribe eighty yen monthly to meet the same amount from our Mission for the running expenses. We can give no more but they have lately shown their appreciation by increasing the grant to ninety-five. The Hon. and Rev. O. Sv. M. Forester is Principal. The Mission appoints the Japanese masters and is free to teach the Gospel of Christ, the only condition of the merchants being that "the boys shall not be compelled to become Christians."

Not content with a rented school house, the Chinese merchants of Yokohama and Kobe have subscribed 15,000 yen for building and the Japanese Christian Governor of the district has granted a suitable piece of land at a nominal rental, and farther Japanese merchants propose to form a society, with 20,000 yen capital, to assist the education of Chinese in Japan. The thousand a year interest is to be given to our school.

There are forty scholars at present but we are planning for a hundred.

The other united effort is for a Chinese Girls' Hostel. If anybody wants to study the modern Chinese —individually, socially and politically—a hostel for them in Tokio is the place to do it. The difficulties in the Government and in the church are all reflected here.

There are some two hundred Chinese girl students in Tokio and the number is increasing. Fifteen of them, from ten provinces in China, are in a building rented by the mission. They attend the Higher Normal, the Medical, the Arts and the Music Schools and the Girls' University. Japan is turning away its own students for lack of room but still generously allows Chinese to enter their schools.

There is a need for hostels. One girl left after being reproved for being out late at night with a man. Three months saw her asking to be allowed to come back. On surprise being expressed she said, "I was only a child then." Something is behind that which shows there is more need for accommodation than we have.

Recently a rapprochement has begun between Japanese and Chinese. It suggests the possibility of tapping a source of interest and financial support until now unthought of. Leading Japanese are beginning to feel a responsibility towards the Chinese men and girl students in their midst. They are inviting them to their homes and are showing a new concern for them which is refreshing. "I never knew the Japanese had such homes" is the surprised and delighted comment of a Chinese student who up to that time had only come in contact with the lower social strata of Japan.

A Christian Japanese lady, lately become hostel matron, has undertaken to work up a concert to help to bring in the needed funds.

It bids fair to be a success.

It is evident that there are great possibilities in the Chinese girls from the fine old families of China for social and spiritual uplift.

The Bible is being read. The Light of Christ is flashing into their souls. Resulting thoughts are flowing into their minds with western knowledge in parallel streams; we have proofs of change of heart and life. The service of Christ is beginning to be understood as perfect freedom, and the will of God is dawning over the old Chinese hills of selfishness and the Love of God is bursting the dam of mutual suspicion.

Then they return to China. One is head lady doctor of a hospital in Canton; another is lecturer in an important government girls' school in Peking. Some are wives of men in responsible positions.

This little C. M. S. mission was started ten years ago and results are beginning to appear.

A thousand copies of a quarterly letter are sent to return student friends in all parts of the Empire. Letters of appreciation are coming back to us.

The work is worth while even in wartime. The principles we are fighting for in France must be backed up from all parts of the earth. We are helping to get the spiritual backing.

Railway Anti-Plague Commission Holds First Session

Peking, April 11.—The first meeting of the Joint Railway Anti-Plague Commission was held Tuesday afternoon at the Ministry of Communications. There was a good attendance of medical and lay members.

Mr. Kwan King-lin, the chief of the Railway Department in the Ministry of Communications, explained the formation of the Commission which was made up by the Railway Department and the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow, Peking-Suiyuan and Tsintinfu-Taiyuan Railways.

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications and Director General of Railways, then delivered an address on behalf of the Minister, who was absent. He remarked that the policy of the Anti-Plague Commission was highly appreciated by the Government. Though the pneumonic plague broke out in the Suiyuan district, the Peking-Hankow, Shansi Railway, Peking-Mukden, Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow railways had all been effected. Yet in spite of the fact that the area of infection was so large, the co-operation and untiring efforts of the railway officials and the medical officers, meant that the railway officials, employes and passengers had been kept free from the pest.

It is true that the plague seems to have been totally suppressed, but that did not indicate that the work of the Joint Railway Anti-Plague Commission was ended. Its mission was not confined to plague prevention, although it was that duty that called it into being. Members had now to consider arrangements necessary to deal with emergencies of a like nature to that of the plague epidemic.

Special attention should be paid to the larger railway stations in the interests of public health and sanitation. They had not only to think of their own people but of the international body of passengers which used the Chinese railways. For instance, they might see to it that unclean and unsound edibles were not sold at the stations and in other respects safeguard their passengers. He hoped that railway officials would further improve their health precautions and make the railways even safer for the travelling public than they are today.

Vice-Minister Yeh was unanimously re-elected chairman and Mr. Kwan, vice-chairman of the Commission, while Mr. Yu Pao-hsien, Vice-Minister of Interior, was elected an honorary member of the Commission.

On the motion of Mr. Yeh the Shanghai-Nanking, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, and Taoching railways were added to the Commission.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS NOW SUPPORT THE WAR

Hold Meeting To Blame Government But End By Buying Liberty Loan Bonds

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 10.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Chicago.—Patriotic enthusiasm swept a big socialist meeting called to assail the war program. Instead the national secretary and other party leaders denounced Austria's and Germany's war aims and methods, then bought a quantity of Liberty bonds and pledged themselves to support the war.

Washington.—Over 20 large companies are now manufacturing aeroplanes, while 15 are producing engines and more than 400 are producing parts, accessories and supplies.

Emergency Fleet corporations had requisitioned on March 1, 425 steel vessels, contracted for 620 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 8,164,508, have contracts for 490 vessels totalling 1,715,000 tons, and had prepared and put into operation 78,000 tons seized from Austria and Germany.

The total deaths in the army to March 14, from all causes were 1,161, of which 132 were killed in action and 237 overseas. The casualties in the Navy and Marine Corps to December 31, includes 5 officers and 139 enlisted men killed or died from wounds.

The production of 10,000 new automobile trucks for the army is now in progress. The Army expended $5,000,000 for drawn vehicles, more than $50,000,000 for horses, mules, harness and fuel, and more than half a billion it is estimated, for trucks.

American destroyers arrived in European waters to assist in patrol 27 days after the American declaration of war. The first contingent of the American expeditionary forces arrived at a French port 88 days after the American declaration of war. American troops went under their baptism of fire 187 days after the declaration of war. American troops permanently took over a portion of the firing line as an American sector in January.

Lacrosse, Wis.—900 Chinese, chiefly from Chicago, are arriving to start a truck gardening colony. More than 1,200 acres have already been purchased. It is planned to raise potatoes, onions, and celery this year. 20 acres are allotted to each family. The U.S. Agricultural Department advises this course as likely to produce the best results.

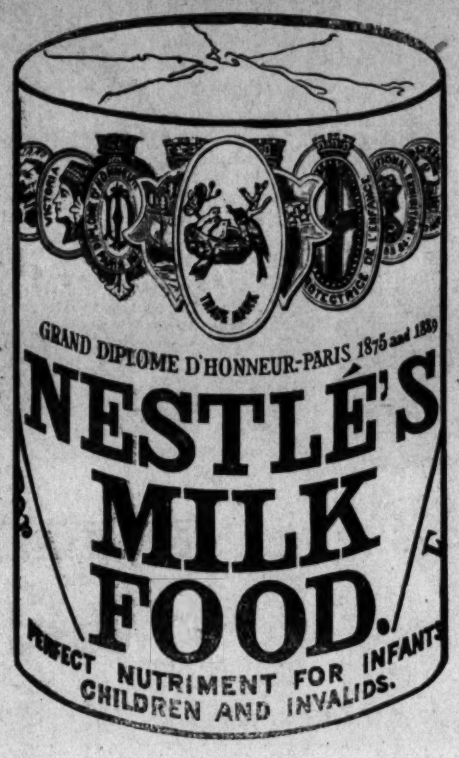
Siccawei Weather Report

12.—Overcast and damp weather in our regions. The barometers have fallen along the China coast while the anticyclone was shifting towards Japan. A depression has developed on the coasts of Pechihli and from there has progressed towards Manchuria.

13.—Dense fog at sunrise. Fine weather with light E.N.E. breezes. The barometers have slightly fallen in our regions, but keep above the average.

Saturday, April 13, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	764.60	765.04
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.10	30.12
Variation for mm 24h	−1.02	−0.90
Variation for mm 12h	†0.28	−1.24
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	12
Wind—Miles	6.2	7.5
Temperature—Cen ...	5°5	14°4
Temperature—Fah ...	41.9	57.9
Humidty co	100	57
Nebulosity 5-10	1	5
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—



49 Gold Medals.
42 Diplomas of Honour.

A Nourishing Food for Weak Digestion

Doctor's Opinion :—

"In all cases both young and old suffering from digestive derangement and irritation and weakness of the alimentary canal, I have found it of the greatest use; and I have been more than satisfied with the excellent results in giving it to delicate children and to mothers where the quality of the breast milk was poor."

Sold by the best Druggists & Stores

Nestle's Food Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Notes From Our Exchanges

As the result of a disturbance which took place a few days ago in the Empire Theater, Tientsin, caused by the presence of Germans, enemy subjects will be refused admittance henceforward.

* * *

According to an official despatch received in Tokio the American Ambassador in Russia declared on March 19 that the United States would not hesitate to support any Russian government that may be formed with the object of checking the advance of Germany in Russia. Referring to this declaration the German Vice-Foreign Minister has warned the Moscow government that Germany expects the Russian government to send a reply to the United States relating to her hostile attitude toward Germany in a sense that will be in keeping with the spirit of the peace treaty.

* * *

A member of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, in a letter referring to the death of General Maude says:—

"On the day of the funeral there was an enemy aeroplane over Bagdad, and the firing of the anti-aircraft guns formed an appropriate requiem for the dead soldier. Whether the Turks were then aware of General Maude's death is unknown, but two days later an enemy aeroplane again appeared over the city and, coming unscathed through the gunfire and eluding two attacks in the air, swooped down over the British Residency to drop a message of condolence. Of course it was not war, but it was a gallant action, and our acknowledgment of it, I understand, was conveyed in the same way. The Turks admire a good soldier and had reason to respect General Maude."

* * *

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has introduced in the Senate a proposal to the following effect:

"The United States, France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan and China should conclude an alliance based on an explicit understanding of international law for the purpose of forcing peace on Germany. The Allied countries should demand that Germany conclude peace within thirty days from the delivery of the note and in the event of her refusing to comply with the demand the Allied countries should absolutely refuse to enter into commercial relations with any of the Central Powers for five years. It is further stipulated that for the delay of every thirty days the period of embargo be increased by a year."

* * *

Women are being admitted to the Turkish Army, says a Constantinople telegram to the Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung. The Ottoman association for women's work publishes a call to all women between 18 and 30 to join the recently created Women Workers' Battalion. The battalion will be attached to the First Army Corps, and will work eight hours daily behind the front. The officers and overseers will first be men, but will gradually be replaced by women.

* * *

"Bartimeus," in the Daily Chronicle, describes how a British submarine followed a German armed trawler in through the net of a defended port, saw a new battle-cruiser lying alongside the quay, and—did not return. But the Germen festivities appointed to take place when the new cruiser ran her trials—did not take place. It is noted, in this connection, that the Graf von Spee was launched some few months back and, after that, there were certain rumors.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 10.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 45¼d. Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, April 9:

Bar Silver Spot: 45¼d. Steady.

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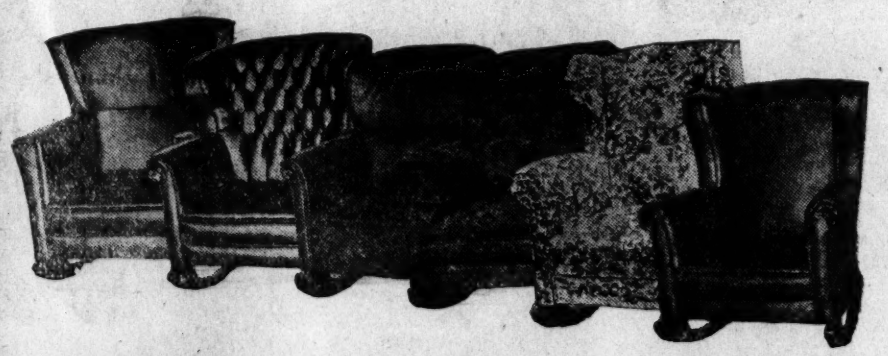

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ALL OUR UPHOLSTERY IS GUARANTEED THE BEST SELECTED MATERIALS, MANUFACTURED UNDER IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF FOREIGNERS.

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BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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The Pride Of California!

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MONT. ROUGE.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY

WIELAND'S BEER

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GANDE, PRICE & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

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WILKINSON'S TANSAN.

WILSON INSTITUTES NEW WAR HONORS

Distinguished Service Cross And Medal To Be Given To Men And Women

CHEVRONS FOR WOUNDED

Six Months' Duty In Fighting Zone Entitles Soldiers To Service Chevrons

Washington, March 8.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that President Wilson had authorised four new decorations for bravery, service, or wounds in the war against Germany.

These new decorations and military insignia are described in a General Order made public by the War Department as follows:

First—The Distinguished Service Cross.

Second—The distinguished Service Medal.

Third—War sevice chevrons.

Fourth—Wound chevrons.

The first and second medals will be awarded to women as well as men.

The Distinguished Service Cross will be a bronze cross with a ribbon, to be awarded by the President or in his name, by General Pershing, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States or under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

The Distinguished Service Medal will also be of bronze, with a ribbon, and will be awarded by the President to any person who, while serving in any capacity in the army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who since April 6 last has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

The war service chevrons will consist of a gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each additional six months of similar service thereafter. Officers and enlisted men of the Aviation Service on combat flying duty in Europe will be credited for the war service chevron with the time they may be on that duty.

The wound chevron will be based on wounds. This will be a gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war service chevron, to be worn on the lower part of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received or who may hereafter receive a wound in action with the enemy that necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound. Not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer is to be considered a wound within the meaning of the new general order.

May Cable Recommendations

Dealing with these new decorations and insignia the General Order posted today says:

"During the present emergency, whenever a recommendation for the Medal of Honor reaches the commanding General of the American expeditionary forces in Europe he is authorised to cable his recommendation for immediate action and to hold the papers until a reply is received. In the event that his recommendation is approved, he will note the action taken in his indorsement when forwarding the papers in the case, and will present the medal to the recipient as the representative of the President, or will delegate a suitable officer to act in that capacity.

"In any case where the person recommended for the award of the Medal of Honor is at the time of the recommendation apparently fatally wounded or so ill as to endanger his life, the commanding General of the expeditionary forces in Europe is authorised to act immediately upon the recommendation as the representative of the President, afterward reporting his action by cable.

"Whenever a recommendation for the award of the Medal of Honor is approved by cable, and wherever a report is received announcing the award of the Distinguished Service Cross by the commanding General of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, and whenever the Distinguished Service Medal is awarded, such award, with a statement of the circumstances in each case, will be announced in general orders of the War Department by the Adjutant General of the Army without unnecessary delay.

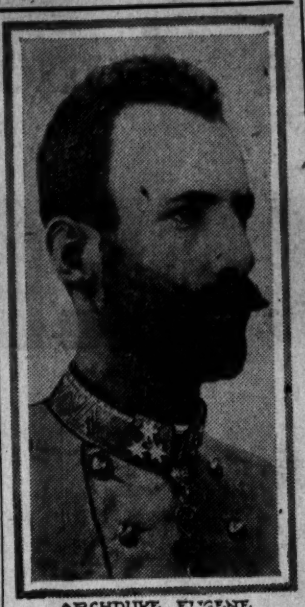
"The Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal may be awarded posthumously to persons killed in the performance of acts meriting such award, or to persons whose death from any cause may have occurred prior to such award. The medal so awarded will be issued to the nearest relative of the deceased person.

Additions To The Decorations

"No individual will be entitled to more than one Distinguished Service Cross or one Distinguished Service Medal, but each additional citation in War Department orders for conduct or service that would warrant the award of either of these decorations will entitle the person so cited to wear upon the ribbon of the decoration and upon the corresponding ribbon a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a General officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, worn upon the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross and upon the corresponding ribbon.

"Recommendations for the award of the Distinguished Service Medal will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army through regular channels.

Archduke Eugene Is Relieved Of Command



ARCHDUKE EUGENE.

According to cable reports, Archduke Eugene, commander of Austro-Hungarian troops on the entire front against Italy, has been replaced by General Szetozar Boroevic, who commanded the front along the Piave. It is believed the change will have considerable effect on the campaign, as General Boroevic's tactics on the Italian front have always been defensive, and his appointment is taken to indicate that there will be no marked offensive on that front for the present.

Our Army Developing, Says Pershing; Gives Special Praise To Engineers

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

Paris, March 2.—It is nine months to the day since I saw General Pershing and his staff climb aboard the Baltic at Sandy Hook to sail for Europe. At his Field Headquarters I asked him to pass in review what had been accomplished by the American forces in that period.

"There has been a continued growth in our plans and in the development of our effort," he replied. "Americans are optimistic, and sometimes our zeal outruns our capacity. We were new in the business of making war, and we had to begin at 'A B C.'"

The American troops are in action. These forces are not large, but they are in several parts of the fighting line. They are standing the gaff, and standing it well. American help is therefore a fact. It is a concrete fact, but it is at its minimum. It will be larger and better tomorrow than today, larger and better next month than this.

When these conditions were remarked upon by a group of American visitors General Pershing said:

"We shall go forward until we have a representation on the European battlefront worthy of the American people."

On the question of the progress of Americans in becoming soldiers General Pershing cited something that had recently come out. It was a report from a French commander, and while it concerns a small matter, it is significant.

There was a raid on a German front trench in which French and Americans took part together. He had twenty-five men and two Second Lieutenants there. They were militia—"reborn militia," as they are called.

The French commander reports that they did exactly what was expected of them, which means that they did their part along with his own seasoned troops.

That is a minor and trivial affair, but it is a beginning in the business. We have gone far enough to see that our men, who were always justly regarded as exceptional fighting material, take to training well and from now on will assume their part of the burden in the trenches.

In other phases of American preparation in Europe results typically American in thoroughne s of execution and magnitude have been accomplished at our ports in France in turning small wharves into large ones, equipping them with cranes, and building warehouses.

In one port alone there are 150 new warehouses, 50 by 250 feet. In providing modern terminals and in much other important construction we have done what was to be expected of American push and enterprise.

In connection with these activities General Pershing said:

"I would especially mention the work of our engineer troops. Many of these men some months ago were fighting at home as union members for shorter hours and higher wages, but since they enlisted for the war they have not given hours or wages a thought, but are glad to feel that they were aiding our fighting men at the front."

In meeting the department heads at headquarters I have learned of how the work was being published, and will mention two or three examples.

There is a cold storage plant at one of the American centers with a capacity for 5,000 tons of beef. There is a bakery in operation with a capacity of 500,000 loaves a day. It is as wonderful as a big packing house. Cars of flour run in on one track, and are unloaded. The flour is made into bread, which is now loaded on the track on the other side.

Referring to the great change for the better in the conditions in France since he landed last June, General Pershing said:

"France was never more solid than she is today. She is serene and united and public opinion supports her courageous army.

"As for her soldiers, I admire them more and more every day. The French poilu, developed through these years of war, sacrifice, and suffering, is a worthy and desirable comrade for the American soldier.

"I indorse," the General concluded, "what that great soldier General Foch said in his interview in THE TIMES. We can await without anxiety all that Germany may attempt."

WOULD STOP RUBBER AUCTIONS AT SINGAPORE

Ipoh, March 23.—At the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce annual meeting this afternoon Mr. F. S. Physick (Chairman) pleaded for the appointment of a Chamber representative on the Federal Council, similiarly to Penang and Singapore Chambers' nominations on the Legislative Council. He alluded to the greater trade in 1917, the excess value of exports over imports constituting a record. Referring to mining, he disclosed the manner in which the policy of the Forest Department affected the price of firewood, and hoped that Government would revise its methods if it meant to encourage the tin industry.

With reference to the position of rubber he urged the advisability of discontinuing the Singapore auctions as a first step towards improving local conditions. He urged the combination of producers and business men. He welcomed the revision of the basis of the rubber duty on Singapore prices. Whilst congratulating traders on the manner in which supplies had come forward, despite restrictions, he uttered a warning that the indifference of manufacturers to their sense of responsibility in regard to time of delivery might cause supplies to run out one day. He urged merchants to invest their reserves in War Loan as the best and safest asset, and also welcomed the appointment of a Trade Commissioner to Singapore.

WE ARE BUILDING SHIPS

(New York World)

Some Shipping Board officials think that by December 31, we shall be building ships at the rate of 10,000,000 tons a year. All the world's merchant shipping when the war began did not much exceed 50,000,000 tons. Our own tonnage in foreign trade was less than 2,000,000. Barges included, we built in 1914 but 202,000 tons.

But even a rate fifty times as great as four years ago will not save us from disaster if meantime our allies starve, or U boats check our flow of troops to France. What we do now may be vital. The Shipping Board says that in February 120,700 tons of steel ships alone were completed and set to work. March should see 188,725 tons completed and 220,591 tons launched, and the rate should grow steadily. The total may reach 4,500,000 tons. With more "ifs," wooden ships may be in proportion as well.

In bitter January days when men toiling like giants could do but half their best, and only 79,541 tons were completed, men who strangely think they support the war by proclaiming its failure were borrowing a Chamberlainism to say that the Shipping Board had "almost ceased to function," and that we should not put 3,000,000 tons into the water; Berlin cut their figures nearly in half. They may not admit their mistake, yet we are sure they will be glad to be proved mistaken.

We hear of all discouragements, strikes, frozen ground, delayed material. Let us hear also of accomplishment. We are building ships.

STYLES FROM PARIS MEET WAR RULINGS

Paris, March 10.—The limited number of American buyers now in Paris seeking models for the spring and summer season report that the leading creators of Paris styles have made their models conform strictly to the requirements of the Washington Economy Board, so that patriotic American women can serve their country regarding wool conservation and at the same time conform to the best Parisian styles.

Not more than four and one-half yards of woollen material is to be used in any garment. Tailor made suits show narrower jackets, with waistcoats of other materials, and narrow, although a strife longer skirts. One piece frocks of woollen materials are combined with satin, silk, crepe de chine or foulard, giving new and wonderfully contrasted effects. Capes are shown extensively, with a single length of two widths cloth to effect a saving.

The use in combination with wool of silks, satins and other goods will benefit the American silk trade. Milliners have created new styles for wear with these costumes, ostrich feathers and fancy novelty ribbons being employed widely to harmonise with the character of the gowns. Parisiennes are wearing slippers and low cut shoes to aid in economising in leather.

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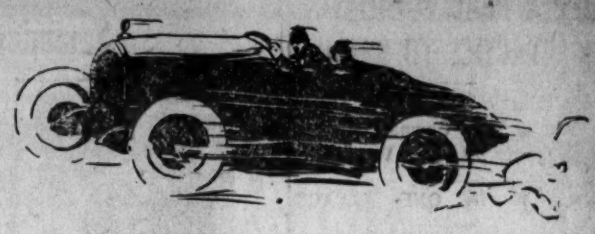

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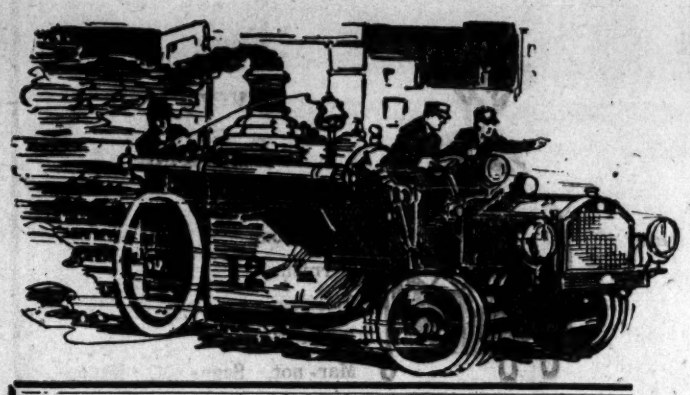

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APPLY REAL FOOTBALL TACTICS TO RAIDING

Australians In Flanders Overwhelm Their German Opponents By Team Work

KILL 50 IN ONE ATTACK

Then Return To Their Lines Without Casualty—British Raiders Volunteers

By Philip Gibbs

War correspondents' headquarters, March 5, (Delayed).—There is still nothing but raiding to record, but from the enemy's side and the British it is developing in intensity, so that hardly a sector of the line is immune from these alarums and excursions, and all along the front the nights are spent in watching for any rush that may come after a sharp and sudden bombardment.

Practically all the British raiders are volunteers who ask for a share in the next man hunt. An Australian officer told me yesterday of a raid he led opposite Warneton. He said he paraded 130 of his men and asked if any of them would care to come along with him in that advance. Only five of them did not care—married men with children. All the others were keen to go, and those chosen were trained before and for the job, intensively, like athletes for a Marathon race.

Three raids were carried out by Australians night before last, and one last night, and the story of them shows the meaning of this night work and the kind of things that happen. The place to be attacked in the most important raid was a system of trenches to the north of the River Lys, opposite the village of Warneton, which is in German hands, and across the La Basseville-Warneton road. The raiders moved up in the darkness to the point of assembly. It was slow going, and an anxious time for the officers during the wait for the moment to attack. German rocket lights were rising and falling, and if the assembly should be seen it would mean many casualties and certain failure. Two or three lights fell right in the middle of one party and made a white glare over the men, so that the officers cursed beneath their breath and expected the worst; but the enemy did not see them, and nothing happened until at nearly midnight a bombardment started.

Used Football Tactics

"It was a barrage of perfect accuracy, better than at Messines," said one of the officers, "and the men were astoundingly close to it, but did not get hurt. Then they made their dash in small groups, the members of which knew exactly what points they had to reach, all working together like a professional football team, with centers, forwards and half backs covering the field of attack, insuring clean flanks, securing blocks in the enemy's support trench to prevent the enemy coming up and working down the communication trench from the front line to the support and going straight to the strong points to knock out the machine guns.

"As soon as the dash was made rockets went up from the German lines, and everything was bathed in white light. That front trench was entered, and at a strong point on the right there was a sharp fight for a machine gun. The enemy here got on the parapet, and as the Australians drew near hurled bombs at them. The Australians answered with bombs and rifle fire and captured a strong point with its machine gun and blew up the dugouts.

They cleaned up the front line and came across several dead and one live man, a poor, trembling fellow of 18, who had been in the army for twelve months.

Blowing Up A Dugout

Other parties worked up the communication trench and came across a dugout inhabited by the enemy. "Come out of it!" they shouted; but the enemy would not come out. An explosive charge was put down the entrance, and now they will never come out.

Here and there the mopping-up men met with resistance, but it was easily overpowered. In one dugout they found quartermaster's stores, and in a support line two machine guns, which they took back with them.

Small parties of the enemy defended themselves with bombs, but none of the Australians was hit, while about fifty Germans were killed, and an officer and four prisoners taken at one point, and six men elsewhere. The officer wore an Iron Cross, but was in extreme fear—and small blame to him. All the trenches were in a bad state and showed no signs of recent work.

In another Australian raid which was carried out further north, the men had to work around a crater full of water in a road which led up to the German line. South of this road the ground was very sloppy and the going slow, but there was no machine gun fire against them, and they found only two men alive in this sector, both of them half mad with fear. They were brought back as prisoners, and the Australians returned after a thorough search without a casualty.

Safe Conduct For German Wounded

A queer incident happened on this sector of the front a few days ago. It began when the Germans tried to ambush one of the British patrols working between two outposts, whose footsteps they could hear crushing the ice on the puddles. The Australians retaliated for this attempt, and presently from a German outpost a Red Cross flag was waved. No notice was taken at first, but after the sign had been repeated several times an Australian Sergeant took off his tunic in order not to show any shoulder badge and walked out into No Man's Land toward the flag. From the German side came one of the enemy's ambulance men, a non-commissioned officer, who said that there were five wounded Germans in an outpost just out of sight, below the slope. He wanted leave to fetch them in by daylight without being shot from the British post opposite. This was allowed, and a message of thanks was thrown over afterward. But the following day the British outpost nearest to the place where the Germans had been wounded was blown out of existence by gunfire.

These are small incidents, happening often enough along the lines, but not officially recorded. They are of no great importance in the vast scale of this war, but they revealed more perhaps, than the big battles the human nature of the soldiers on both sides of the line, because they are more individual.

It is a human nature full of strange contradictions and eccentricities of character. One of the prisoners brought down yesterday morning was distressed lest he should lose a charm he wore around his neck. He explained that it made him proof against shell fire, bombs, rifle bullets, bayonets and buttends. He said he had found it very useful in this war, and as proof of its virtues pointed to himself as a prisoner, safe until the end of the war.

'Sammies' Receive Presents From Home

There is always a long line of enthusiastic "Sammies" before the post office windows of Uncle Sam's army camps, waiting for some word from home—or some cake. Getting word from home is one of the greatest comforts the boys in camp have, and it is hard for the forgotten "Sammie" to see the happy expression of luckier members of his regiment. The photo is one of a typical army training camp post office.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Mr. Day and Mr. Weigle of the Eddy party spent the better part of a day with us and by their addresses and personal work did much to deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of the student body.

• • •

Rev. D. C. Graham of Suifu, Szechuen, in a chapel talk told the students something about conditions in West China during the past three years. In getting out of Szechuen Mr. Graham and party had a twenty-four day chair trip overland, part of the way through a robber infested district. On several occasions they heard and saw robber bands at work. Their route led them through Yunanfu, Hanoi and Haiphong in Annam, thence to Hongkong and Shanghai. They left Suifu February 5 and arrived at Shanghai March 30.

• • •

Mrs. White gave a farewell tea to Miss Oldroyd, who sails for U. S. in a few days. Many Shanghai friends were present.

• • •

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the college has been called for April 18. Important items concerning new buildings are to be discussed.

AN ALLENBY MYTH

A strange tale is in circulation at clubs where men from the East foregather, says "A Club Member" in the Liverpool Post. It is said that, apart from General Allenby's unquestioned success, his name has had a remarkable effect on the Turks. For Allenby is by them interpreted as Allah Nabi, which means the man from Allah, or the emissary of Allah. Therefore, his triumph has been accepted as a direct divine interposition. This was a stroke of luck which never entered the minds of the war authorities when they wisely gave him his command.

PLAGUE IN INDIA

No less than 33,000 plague cases, with 26,000 deaths took place in India in the seven days ending February 26, being a thousand in excess of the figure for the previous week, says a Southern exchange. The United Provinces were responsible for 7,532 deaths, Bombay for 6,667 and Rajputana for 5,355. The Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, however, points out that though the present plague death-rate for India as a whole has had no parallel in January during the last twelve years, this result is due rather to a wider distribution of infection than to abnormal severity in any one administration. For example, the January mortality in the United Provinces will be at least 33 per cent less than it was in 1911, which year witnessed the last very severe epidemic in the north of India.

CHIEF AMERICAN SECTOR OVER EIGHT MILES LONG

Held By At Least 84,000 Troops —Only One Division In France, Germans Insist

Washington, March 6.—American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches in the sector in France, which they originally took over, although in an air line their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns just out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions (84,000 men, reckoning an American division as 28,000 men) of American troops are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines. This fact has aroused speculation here as to who will be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Major Gen. Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American Army so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is custom in France to select any one of the division commanders in a corps and to place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American Army such a commander would be a Major General. If the French practice is adopted, therefore, the grade of Lieutenant General may be employed only for Field Army Commanders.

Paris, March 5, (Delayed.)—The Germans persist in declaring that they are not aware of the presence of American troops on the western front, writes the correspondent of the Temps with the British Army in France. This, he says, may be pretense, or the result of what they have been taught, but all prisoners, officers and privates, taken in the latest minor operations, when asked about the Americans, invariably reply:

"Yes, we know there is a division in France, and there never will be more. That is not enough to scare us."

GERMAN STAMPED BONDS

The Japanese Government does not discriminate between friend or foe, and pays interest to holders in Great Britain when due, no matter whether bonds bear the German or English stamp. The fact is there is a specific provision in the body of the bonds to the effect that principal and interest are payable in times of war as well as in times of peace to friend and foe alike. The German stamp simply indicates that, at some time or other, the bonds have been negotiated in Germany; it has no other significance, and does not affect the intrinsic value or the collection of interest at any time. The difference in price between the German stamped bonds and the English stamped bonds is due to the fact that trading in them is practically restricted to the New York market, while the English stamped bonds have an international market.—*Financier.*

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Better see us before it happens

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Empey: Over the Top	2.50
Empey: First Call	2.50
Hay: All in it	2.50
Rand McNally's War Maps. 25c. to	1.00
Conan Doyle: His Last Bow	2.40
Connor: The Major	2.45
Churchill: Dwelling Place of Light	3.00

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THE "WALTZ"

The question of spring footwear is now occupying the thought and attention of men and women who are particular about the appearance of their feet. We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our store and inspect our new fashion. See the display now in our window.

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Try our mail order department, prompt service.

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SUMMER UNDERWEAR

"Cool all the Summer"——In Whiteaway's Underwear

The "WAYLOO" India Gauze Vests

Plain White India Gauze Vests, with ½ sleeves and fitted with Nontearable French Necks, to pull over the head, no buttons. The cheapest and most durable vest for summer wear, obtainable only from us.

Price $7.50 doz.

B. V. D.
Coat Shape Undervests

There is no dragging over the head, and none of that skin-tight feeling which is so objectionable in the ordinary vest. B.V.D.'s are loose and roomy and the price is the same for all sizes. With ½ sleeves or no sleeve. Price ***$1.25*** each

B. V. D.
Knee Length Drawers

are built for comfort. They are ideal for hot weather wear, they do not "bind," they are best in every way, and moreover they FIT you. Same price for any size. Price ***$1.25*** each

B. V. D.
UNION SUITS

Are carefully cut to fit practically any figure, made from a very fine quality "Nainsook," with a band of cotton webbing at the waist and shoulders. A more comfortable garment has yet to he made.

Price ***$2.50*** each

B. V. D.
Full Length Sleeping Suits

Made from best quality White Nainsook, and are the acme of comfort, they ensure perfect rest.

Price ***$3.00*** per suit

B. V. D.
Short Length Sleeping Suits

Short sleeves and knee length drawers, the coolest and most comfortable sleeping suit yet designed. Made from the finest quality White Nainsook, and is exceptional value at

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COOL—COMFORTABLE—CHEAP

Pure White India Gauze Vests
No. 22. ½ **Sleeves.**

Chest	30,	32,	34,	36,	38 inches
Prices..	$9.25,	9.50,	9 75,	10.25,	10.75 per doz.
Chest	40,	42	44	46	inches
Prices...	$11.25,	11.75,	12.25,	12.75	per doz.

India Gauze Trunk Drawers In a very smooth finished gauze, ext a splicing at the seat. Very cool and comfortable. Price **$1.50** each

White Lisle Thread Vests
½ sle ves, especially light in weight and delightfully cool in wear Price *$2.00* each

White Lisls Frox
Made without buttons at the chest which makes it an ideal vest for all sports.
Price ***$2.00*** each

White Lisle Thread Trunk Drawers
Specially thin, but strong, well finished and will stand the hardest wear. Price *$2.00* each

SUMMER STOCKS OF SHIRTS, TIES, SOCKS, COLLARS ARE HERE

"Come in and look around even if buying is not in your mind. A visit may refresh your memory as to things needed"

BRITISH FIREPROOF WARE

"COOKING IN PORCELAIN OR EARTHENWARE" by means of fireproof pans, pots or dishes, casseroles, marnutes, etc., has now made considerable progress. It is far superior to the iron saucepan when slow or gradual cooking is required. Here we list popular sellars.

DARK GREEN—OUTSIDE, WHITE INSIDE

Cocoa Jugs

1 pint	Price	$1.35
1½ ,,	,,	1.60
2 ,,	,,	1.75

Saucepans

1 pint		$1.25
1½ ,,		1.35

Pork and Bean Jars

1 pint	Price	$1.00
2 ,,	,,	1.35
3 ,,	,,	2.00

Pie Dish
With cover

1 pint	Price	$1.50
1½ ,,	,,	2.00
2 ,,	,,	2.50
3 ,,	,,	2.75

Teapots
Indian shape

½ pint	Price	$1.25
1 ,,	,,	1.75
1½ ,,	,,	2.00
2 ,,	,,	2.50

Pie Dishes

8 inch	Price	$0.70
9 ,,	,,	0.85
10 ,,	,,	1.20

Bean Pot
Size 4 pints

Price..... $1.50

Hot Water Jugs

½ pint	Price	$1.75
1 ,,	,,	2.00
1½ ,,	,,	2.50
2 ,,	,,	2.75

Egg Poachers

Size 3 ins.		55 cts.
,, 4 ins.		65 ,,

Coffee Pots

½ pint	Price	$1 25
1 ,,	,,	1 50
1½ ,,	,,	2 00
2 ,,	,,	2.50

Souffle Dishes—Round

4½ inch.	Price	$0.85
6½ ,,	,,	1.00
7½ ,,	,,	1 75

Eared Dishes
Round

in.	4½	6	7
Price	$0.75	0.85	1.00
Oval in.	6	7½	9
Price	$0.75	0.90	1.00

BRITISH BROWN STONEWARE

"CLEANLINESS IN YOUR STORE CUPBOARD" is assured if you use this popular Brown Stoneware. Easy to clean, it gives a striking note of freshness to the store room. Here are some of our best values needed everyday——

BRITISH BROWN STONEWARE

Store Jars
not lettered

Height 4½ ins.	Price	$0.75
,, 5½ ,,		1.00
,, 6½ ,,		1.25

Jelly Moulds

5½ ins.	Price	75 cts.
6⅜ ,,	,,	90 ,,
7 ,,	,,	$1.00

Butter Dishes

½ lb.	Price	$1.25
1 lb.	,,	1.75

Coffee Pots

1 pint	Price	$1.35
1½ ,,	,,	3.75
2 ,,	,,	2.25

Butter Jars

5 inches	Price	$0.60
6½ ,,	,,	0.85
7 ,,	,,	1.25

Dog Bowls

4½ inches	Price	$0.85
5½ ,,	,,	1.00
6½ ,,	,,	1.75

Cocoa Jugs

1 pint	Price	$1.00
1½ ,,	,,	1.25
2 ,,	,,	1.50

Mixing Bowls

10½ inches		$0.90
11½ ,,		1.00

Butter Jars

5 inch	Price	$0.75
7½ ,,	,,	1.25

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—April 14, Second Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m., Mattins. Synod Service. Stanford in G flat. Anthem "He shall redeem thee" (Gounod). Hymns 161,123,215. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, D.D. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Stanford in B flat. Anthem "Sunset and Evening Star" (Parry). Hymns 140,362,137. Preacher, Rev. J Hind (Bishop designate in Fukien).

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins. Special Preacher. 6 p.m., Evensong. Special Preacher.

Union Church.—Sunday, April 14, 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "The rest of the Soul." Chants 23 and 24. Anthem "The Lord is my strength" (Monk). Hymns 168, 299. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject "The sweep of the moral law." Chant 32, Hymns 550, 322, 309.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads,) The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller; 6 p.m. by Mr. C. N. Lack.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Bishop Cecil, Bishop of South Tokio.

American Song Service.—Rev. Paul Hutchinson will address the American Song Service at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. There will be special music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Are sin, disease and death real?" Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room, 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

Archbishop Of York Tells War Ideals

Preaching to thousands, first at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and later at Trinity Church, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D. D., P. C., Lord Archbishop of York, delivered a message on the war on a Sunday early in March, in which he urged great and united effort on the part of the United States and Great Britain to crush the menace of a power which claimed world dominion, and which acknowledged "no law but that of its own armed force." Until that issue was definitely and conclusively settled, the Lord Archbishop declared, there could be and should be no peace.

In simple, unemotional language, but with great depth of feeling, he described the suffering of Great Britain, of France, and of Russia, and told how for two and one-half years his country had beckoned to the United States to join hands with the Allies and fight for the vindication of the ideals of truth, justice, and liberty, which were at stake. And now that the United States has come, Archbishop Lang said, her support will be vital to the success of the cause, not only through the material resources that she will offer for the winning of the struggle but even more for the great moral strength that she will bring to the reinforcement of her wearied allies.

"There must be some power," he said in his sermon at Trinity Church, "that can change the heart of the German people, which alone can make them the fit associates for free and self-governed peoples."

At both the cathedral and Trinity Church many hundreds more people endeavored to hear and see the first Archbishop of York who ever stepped on American soil, than could be admitted. Occasionally the rapturous throb of the organ swept out to the throngs that stood about the doors, carrying to them a suggestion of the splendid ceremony that was taking place within—but only a suggestion. The gorgeous movement of color created in the mingling of the white and scarlet robes of the clergy, the gleam of the golden altar as it was swept by the morning sun in the cathedral, the mighty chant of the organ and above all the magnetic voice and personality of the distinguished prelate—made the service at the cathedral by far the most impressive that has ever been held there.

Seated in the nave at the cathedral were hundreds of the most prominent men in the city—scores of English officers and representatives of all the leading societies that devote their energies to the promotion of better and more sympathetic understanding between the United States and England. Some of these organisations were the Pilgrim Society, St. George's, St. Andrews, and St. David's Society, the Canadian Club, the Alumni of British Schools and Universities, and the Daughters of the British Empire. The British military representatives were headed by Brig. Gen. W. A. White, who is the director of the British Recruiting Mission in this country.

The choir followed by Deacons, Priests, Archdeacons, Suffragan Bishop Burch, the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and last of all the Archbishop of York marched in at the processional singing "God of Our Fathers." Then followed the service, with the music of Palestrina unaccompanied. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. E. Clowes Chorley, both Trustees of the Cathedral, led the service, after which Bishop Greer ascended the pulpit and announced that the Lord Archbishop of York would deliver the sermon.

"I welcome him," said Bishop Greer, "in the confident hope that it will result in uniting more closely the peoples of the old and new countries by strengthening the ties of fellowship that already exist, not only as two great communions, but two great nations standing together hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder in the great crusade against tyranny and aggression."

The Archbishop, from the moment he took his place in the pulpit, held the congregation under the spell of his voice and presence. With his deep-set eyes, gazing over the heads of his listeners into the distance, he spoke slowly and simply of the anguish of Europe and of the hopes that the Allies had placed in America. There was no denunciation—no attempt at oratory—it was just a natural and dignified presentation of a message that came from the "heart of England to the heart of America." He began by enunciating his text from St. Luke: "They beckoned to their partners which were in the other ship that they should come and help them, and they came," and then he said:

"From York, the center of memories reaching back to the days of the Roman legions and the Emperors, and as the first of its eighty-nine Archbishops to land on the shores of America, I come to New York the center of the hope and energies of a great nation, still rejoicing in the strength of its youth, and I desire in the name of my church and country to thank you for your good will and fellowship and the practical evidences of your idealism.

"Today, however, I shall appeal not so much to your imaginations as to your hearts. For I hope that you will hear in my voice the heart of England, beating hard in the heaviest struggle of her existence, talking to the heart of America in her high resolve to cross the seas and make that struggle what it must necessarily be—her own. For three and one-half years the allied nations have been enduring the burden of this awful war. Think of Belgium, her honor safe, but her people, her land, ravished and torn and broken on the wheel of tribulation in a manner that baffles the powers of description. Think of Servia and what she had to endure at the hands of the invader. Think of Italy standing at bay, suffering, bleeding, yet struggling with all the lionheartedness that is in her to wrench herself free of the oppressor. Think of Russia, staggering, dazed, and bewildered in the throes of revolution, and yet struggling to free her people from him who would ravish the poor whom he gets into the net. Think of the people of France, brave, unfaltering France, well nigh exhausted in body but invincible in spirit.

"And when it comes to my own country, you must forgive me if I seem to give way to my feelings when I speak of that land, 3,000 miles away. It is perhaps a habit due to reticence and reserve that caused the English people to do their work, and to bear their suffering and speak little about it. There is even now something in me that makes it difficult to speak of it, and when I do speak I can only say that it is not so much the gentle hand of sympathy as the strong hand of fellowship that we ask of the United States.

"The iron has entered into our very souls. The valor amid tragedy of our troops in the field, the privation which we suffer at home as to food have made the war a vivid matter to us, the tremendous Expenditure of more than $32,000,000 a day for war purposes, the ceaseless toil in munitions plant, factory, and shipyard, have made it the predominating industrial matter with us. And, above all, there have been drawn from us and our daughters across the sea 7,500,000 men for the service of the Allies, of whom 5,000,000 came forward of their own free will.

"Then there is the aching of heart that comes when we think of the hundreds of thousands who have died, and the hundreds of thousands who have been maimed and disabled. It is not too much to say that there is now not a home in England where no member of the family or kindred has died in the service. Yes—the sunshine has gone out of our sky, and we wonder whether it will ever shine again. For two and a half years the ship which carries the fortunes of free civilisation in Europe has looked wistfully across the seas to the great ship of America, anchored in its strength and security.

"We knew we had your sympathy—still we reckoned for help, and on that great and fateful day, April 6,

(Continued on Page 13)

New Europe To Be War's Recompense

By Senator William E. Borah

One of the classic war speeches since hostilities began between the United States and Germany was delivered before the Traffic Club of New York, on the eve of Washington's Birthday by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. The full text follows:

"Tomorrow is Washington's Birthday. It has been suggested that I speak this evening of his life and services. The theme is not only beyond the time at my disposal, but far beyond the capacity of the speaker. I might, in some sort of fashion, recount his achievements as they have been known and so often told and retold heretofore. But there is a greater Washington now, one whose place in the affairs of the world is to excite anew the wonder and the admiration of all.

"I feel it is yet too soon, even if I were able to do so, to place an estimate on his fame. It cannot be adequately gauged until this fearful struggle shall have ended, and, with its sufferings and sacrifices behind us, the human family, weary and discouraged, begins over its slow climb to a higher and better civilisation. It will not be fully understood nor wholly comprehended until those at the peace table take up the vexed problems of nationality, and, seeking to find homes and rest for the disembodied spirits of the martyr nations of Europe, out of sheer necessity begin to apply that principle of federalisation upon which Washington and his countrymen constructed this Republic.

"On that occasion, in that coveted hour, every sincere advocate of peace, every loyal leader of the people will turn anew the pages of his life and study with added zeal the principles of government upon which he built this splendid fabric of ours. Washington will then stand out not only as the great American, the founder of this Republic, but as the most imposing, historic figure of all who have had to do with the science of government. Though dead a century, he still lives in the affairs of men.

"But while this larger view shall be left for others, I shall undertake to say a word on the dominating principle of his life, for it is of exceptional significance to us now. There is scarcely any duty resting upon the citizen or any phase or feature of national activity but may find instruction and illumination in some thought or deed of this many-sided man. His wide-ranging and masterful spirit explored the whole realm of individual responsibility and the whole field of national activity and left words of advice and counsel in regard to them all. But the sovereign passion which shaped all action and molded every deed was his devotion to his country. The imperious principle to which all plans and purposes, all policies, foreign and domestic, conformed was his Americanism. The long war through which we had passed left its hatred and his bitterness on the one hand and its deep sympathy and gratitude on the other.

"Some were strongly swayed by by these conditions. But while he violated no tenet of good faith and scrupulously observed all rules of national honor, nothing could move him from his purpose to build here a nation and clothe it with dignity and power. Above all things, above personal comfort and self-aggrandisement, above kith and kin and blood and glory and power, was his country. Personal likes or dislikes, faction or party, slander or flattery, defeat or triumph, swayed him not at all. 'Unshaked of motion,' he was 'as constant as the Northern Star.' At his country's shrine he worshipped. Washington kneeling in the snows at Valley Forge is the most sublime scene, save that of Gethsemane, in the whole incessant tragedy of human history.

"In the organisation of the Government, in giving it form and outward structure, Washington relied greatly on the men around him. But it was his own distinctive province to impart to the people so lately separated into colonies a national spirit, a common purpose—to give a soul, as it were, to a people. Above all his countrymen, he perfectly understood how frail Constitutions are without that mystic tie which holds a people together after all forms of government have broken down or perished. If there was one plea more constantly on his lips than all others, it was a plea for unity. He vigilantly sought to stay the rising tide of parties. Steadfastly he stood against all things which tended to separate the people into groups or break them into factions. There must be one people—a national mind inspired by national ideals. He did not believe that the daring and arduous scheme of representative government could long endure among a people with whom party ties or factional prejudices were permitted to outweigh national interests.

"The attempt to found a Government upon the consent of the governed must fail unless it be accompanied by the most exalted national sentiment. To this end he bent every energy and dedicated all his vast powers. Rising above all local or sectional feeling, rebuking at every turn all narrow and partisan appeals, he clothed this first successful experiment in free government with the pride and love of a brave and indomitable people. Without these, it must have gone on its destructive way with the ephemeral experiments of the ancients. Others had led soldiers of liberty to victory, others had watched and advised and guided in the framing of free institutions, but he alone could give to the nation that vital and indefinable attribute without which the whole vast scheme would have been but the dream of enthusiasts. In the last analysis this will constitute the peculiar and permanent glory of Washington.

"We are now in the midst of a world war. A condition of things which only the conjecture or the dream of a madman could have foretold is upon us. Murder is now the avocation of the race. The energy and brain of the most advanced of the nations are given over and dedicated to the art of destruction. Every precept of liberty, every principle of representative government, the dominion and reign of order and law stand under challenge. The faith in which you and I have been reared has been denounced as spurious, false—force is the supreme and final test of all government. Peace is but the enervating atmosphere in which a decaying people loiter on their way to a complete oblivion. Everything we have fought for, everything we have coveted these centuries, is threatened with total annihilation. The traditions which have thrilled the hearts of millions, the heroes whose exalted lives have inspired a whole people with uncommon courage and devotion, are branded as misleading and a sham.

"From Runnymede to Yorktown, from Yorktown to the Wilderness, men have died by the millions in the cause of free government—we are now told the victims of a delusion, merely misguided souls sacrificing to a false, helpless and hopeless idol. Our whole theory of government, our entire scheme and structure of civilisation, are denounced as weak, transitory, inefficient, unable to stand before the final arbiter, the supreme judge of all 'durable and desirable things'; war—fiendish, hellish, indescribable war.

"Who is to meet this challenge—to stand against this attack so consummately organised in the most far-reaching assault yet made upon the rights of the people to govern? Upon whom falls the final effort, the last heroic stand in justification of our faith and in defense of our civilisation? The answer is the same from all. From every land where men still love their freedom and are willing to die for it, from every quarter of the globe where government by the governed has stirred nations to brave and manly action, there comes the reply—upon the countrymen of Washington. Others have nobly fought, sacrificed beyond anything recorded in the annals of liberty, suffered and sacrificed in the great cause until it seemed that Divine power had touched their hearts with the passion which would not let them die. But the great determining factor, the final arbiter in this struggle, is to be this Republic. Here are gathered the refugees from tyranny from every clime under the sun; here are the people in whose veins circulate the blood of the patriot fathers, and upon them has been laid, as if by fate, the sublime and stupendous task of justifying the experiment in representative government.

"The question which comes home, therefore, to every American tonight, to every one worthy of our traditions, is this: Have we kept the faith? Are we united? Are we indeed a nation? Have faction and party spirit disappeared in the face of our supreme duty to our country? Are we ready to give of our time and our energy, to contribute of our means, to sacrifice health and limb and life as our forefathers and forebears did before us? In this hour of common sacrifice, do we find ourselves as a people bound by the ties which adversity serves only to strengthen? Is our praise of Washington sincere? If so, nothing can defeat us; if this be true, victory will ultimately be ours. Indeed, if it could be known beyond peradventure in the enemy's land that here are a hundred million people bound together by indissoluble ties of loyalty, willing to give all and suffer all in the cause in which we are now engaged, it would hasten the victory; it would save the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave boys who have gone to the trenches. These boys have closed ranks and gone to the front. Let us leave no doubt in the minds of those against whom they are to fight that we have closed ranks at home.

"It has been difficult for us, a peaceful people, to understand why we should be drawn into this war, which seemed to have had its origin in the assassination of a mere scion of royalty. But, looking underneath and back of the things which, after all, count for but little, and searching for the seismic forces which set in motion this bewildering pageant of destruction and death, we understand better why we are in the conflict and why it had to be so. What, after all, is the great underlying, moving principle which arrays a world in arms? It is the right of a people to be a nation, and, as a nation, to have their own language, their own literature, their own form of government, and to work out their destiny in their own way. Who in all the struggles of the past was the first to successfully establish that principle? Our own Washington. What people have been its noblest exponent, its most powerful defender? His countrymen. It is not strange, therefore, that in the final struggle which shall determine the recognition of this right as a law of civilisation we should be called again to its defense.

"It has been said that greater wisdom among leaders might have avoided the war in the very beginning. Possibly so—in the same way that greater wisdom might have avoided the revolutions of 1776 and 1780. But there is a kind of human progress, initiated and sustained not by great personages or dominant figures, but which comes on and is driven forward by reason of the great dumb forces of oppressed and outraged humanity. In such moral upheavals and humanitarian movements, Kings and lords and leaders are, after all, of but small concern, either in bringing on the crisis, in shaping its course or in terminating it. The inscrutable forces of humanity, implacable and inexplicable, seem sometimes nothing less than retribution incarnate. There are wars of ideas and ideals, and whatever may be said as to the beginning, this is now one of them. It is the American Revolution and the French Revolution on a wider scale, a more fearful plan; for it is a war for the preservation of the principle of nationality.

"For many long centuries the people have stood at the feet of Kings and Emperors, pleading for the right to associate themselves together according to their likes and languages, according to the sympathies and hopes and aspirations which nature had implanted in them; and for centuries rulers have sent them back to their bondage. The time had to come when humanity, silent and voiceless, would go back no more. Poland, long before the American or French Revolution, felt the uplifing, uniting force of nationality. So Poland was partitioned, not from mere lust of territory, but because she represented that which was at war with the whole false and infamous doctrine of the Divine right to rule. Poland gave no chance for dynastic connections; her ruler was elected by the people; her crown bestowed by the nation; and so Poland had to die—no, not die, for the national spirit thrives upon persecution—but Poland was partitioned. It was a ghastly sign, hung up in the heart of Europe, decreeing, as the royal malefactors thought, death to the principle of nationality.

"But while Poland was partitioned, the national spirit has survived, and wherever despotism and liberty have met in deadly encounter it has summoned to the side of liberty and nationality the Polish patriot. Both on the Continent of Europe and America, the Polish genius for revolution has appeared in defense of the right of a people to be a nation and right of nations to be free. You can crush and oppress and lay waste city and town and country; you can leave mothers to perish from hunger and cold, and children to fester and rot in the scorching sun, but you cannot blot out that which a just God, for His own plans, has planted in the human heart—love of home, devotion to family, love of country, loyalty to your kind. It was on this grand passion that Washington built his hope: It was this welding power which directed his mind and swayed his mighty soul. It is for this principle that we contend upon the battlefields of Europe tonight.

"Let us see if we be in error—out of their own mouths we shall judge them. One of the most learned of German scholars, long a resident but never a citizen of this country, in comparing their and our theories of government said:

"'They think an Emperor is a kind of President, with large constitutional powers, chosen for a lifetime. He is not; and as long as the German Nation believes in those ideals which have given to German culture its characteristic meaning in the world, there is no room for a President, whether he be selected for a year or for a lifetime.

"'The idea of a President is that he draws his power from the will of the millions of individuals. The democracy believes that the State exists for the individuals, and that the individuals, therefore, are above the State. The idea of an Emperor is that he is the symbol of the State as a whole, independent from the will of the individuals, and therefore independent of any elections; the bearer of the historic tradition—above the struggle of single men.

"'For the German, the State is not for the individuals, but the individuals for the State. It is the same contrast which gives to every realm of German civilisation its deepest meaning. The American view is that science and art and law, like the State, exist for the good of the individual persons; their value is to serve them (the people). The Germans believe that science and art and law and State are valuable in themselves, and that the highest glory of the individual is to serve those eternal values.'

"Yes, serve the same arbitrary will, the same caprice and ambition as when he served the anointed King, though now the master stands clothed in the name and form of the 'State.' The individual remains, however, a mere cog in a machine, as remorseless and more ambitious than a Caesar or a Louis, for 'the very scope of the German idea can afford no smaller sphere than the world itself.' The people are deprived of a will or discretion, robbed of all initiative, and doomed to remain as they have always been under such circumstances—beasts of burden.

"The President has stated that we are not at war with the German people, and that with the German people we have no quarrel. This has been misunderstood and even criticised, but in the truer and more reflective sense it is not subject to criticism, and should not be misunderstood. We are at war with an armed system, now master of the German people and a thing separate and apart from the people. If this armed system were broken and destroyed and the German people were living under a Government responsive to popular demands and the expression of popular will, we not only would not be at war but would not have been at war. The German people as a people are not a warlike people, and freed from the propaganda and vicious preachings and teachings of this armed system would live at peace with the world. In other words, if the principle of Government for which we contend and which we believe to be essential to the peace of the world were established throughout Germany, peace would follow within a fortnight. We ought now and at all times, both while we are at war and when we come to consider questions of peace, tolerantly and justly to distinguish between the organisation which holds the Germans in its grip and the people, who, released to

(Continued on Page 14)

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WELL-I SHOULD SAY HE DOES!
?
GEO MCMANUS
3-7

Laces Interwoven With Belgium's Spirit

By Milton M. Brown
(Member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium)

At the outbreak of hostilities the lacemakers of Belgium were threatened with destitution by reason of the fact that in wartime such a craft which produces only luxury pure and simple is not remunerative. But there was formed at Brussels almost immediately the "Comite de la Dentelle," to carry on and even enlarge if possible the work of the "Friends of Lace" society, founded by the Queen of Belgium. And this new committee—one of the most active members of which was formerly one of our own countrywomen, the Viscountess de Beughem, and of which the honorary President was Mrs. Brand Whitlock—was faced with a problem, which now was not only economic but one of charitable relief as well.

The committee realised only too keenly that it must control the entire output of the workers, or the simple peasant folk would be "sweated" by those who cared even less for them than had the manufacturers. They enrolled women all over Belgium; they instituted lace schools for little children; they set up local committees of control and intelligent assistance; they recruited the services of artists of international reputation to make the more elaborate designs; they engaged a permanent staff of expert designers for the simpler work; they bought up all available stocks of the necessary raw material, the special thread, to keep down its price to the workers.

All this was very well, but the women were unable to sell their lace, and from the standpoint of ever-present want, which stared them in the face, all the committee had done for them was useless. Accordingly, the committee constituted itself a vast wholesale lace establishment. It obtained the grant of a regular subsidy from the Charity Department of the Belgian National Committee of Relief—which, together with the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, formed the great relief organisation, provisioning and caring for Belgium—and with this money was enabled to pay the wages of its employes—upward of 60,000 lacemakers—throughout the country.

But after about a year and a half this had become quite a drain upon the resources of the committee in two directions. First, it was piling up an immense stock of lace—one could stand in a stockroom surrounded by laces to a value of more than Frs. 2,000,000 ($400,000)—which was just so much capital tied up and with no prospect of any returns, and beset with the uncertainties of the risk of war, and secondly, the precious raw materials were fast being exhausted. It was this latter fact which brought matters to a head and solved the problems of the committee. Seeing that the thread would give out absolutely, it approached the commission, which immediately opened negotiations with the British and German Governments.

The result of these demarches on the part of the commission was that full permission was granted to import thread from England, to export the finished lace for sale abroad, and to send the money realised from the sales back into the country into the relief organisation for the benefit of the laceworkers. This meant that the lace industry would not be forced to stop because of the lack of the necessary raw materials; that the enormous unearning stock of made-up lace could now be turned into francs and centimes for the destitue of Belgium, and that whereas the National Committee had hitherto paid the workers their wages out of the relief funds, these women would now be supported by the moneys realised from the actual sale of their laces at The Hague, London, Paris, New York, or elsewhere.

And so today in the wholesale lace department of the Commission for Relief in Belgium's London office, there are over 4,000,000 francs worth of some of the finest laces in the world, and there is no other stock of real Belgian lace made under these conditions during the war for sale except from this source. For when that great gray tide swept over Belgium in 1914 her economic life cracked like a shell and all industry and commerce stopped dead. Since those early days there has been nothing coming out of nor anything going into the little martyred land save through this narrow door, which the commission keeps open. And the lace work is the only surviving industry there for which the importation of raw materials and the exportation of finished products is permitted.

Besides the attraction which this lace should have for Americans, there is the sentimental value of the lace over and above its intrinsic value. For, off there in that little Flemish land, the old women of Ghent and Bruges and many other places bend over their cushions beside the shaded canals, or in the melancholy mists that float in from the sea, and weave into this lace all the anguish and grief of women suffering silently while their loved ones are at war. It seems a splendid symbol of the spirit of Belgium, an unparalleled souvenir of the great conflict—this lace made within the sound of the great guns by this little people, who rose to fight in defense of our own ideals and who today, three years and a half later, are still so gloriously helping to uphold the honor of the world.

Archbishop Of York Tells War Ideals

(Continued From Page 12)

1917, you came over and helped us. Now we who were always partners in spirit are partners in arms."

The Archbishop declared that men who spoke one mother tongue must needs be brothers-in arms, and he pointed out that it was in the words of that common tongue, that Abraham Lincoln uttered his great message—in words of that common tongue that President Wilson gave memorable expression to the ideals which civilisation was endeavoring to secure out of the world conflict.

"We must be free or die who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake, and faith and morals hold that Milton held," he quoted. The Archbishop said further that the people of the United States and the people of his country were partners in the spirit of their laws and in the spirit of their institutions, both peoples being dedicated to the preservation of the principles of liberty, justice, and democracy.

"Now," he said, "because these principles are at stake, we are partners in a great and inspiring enterprise. Hitherto we have thought that our ideals—our institutions based upon the will of the people freely expressed—were safe. We have learned that they are not safe—that they can only be saved at the cost of struggle and sacrifice. The issue before this generation is whether nations are to keep their freedom and live in fellowship with one another or to be menaced by the restless self-assertion of a power which claimed a world dominion and acknowledged no law but that of its own armed force. There can be no peace until this issue is settled.

"America brings to this enterprise not ony her great material resources, but chiefly a clear and disinterested vindication of the ideals of freedom, justice, and peace. In Europe the war was wearing out the spirit as well as the body of the Allies. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that at times the question arose: "Is it really worth while? Are the principles of liberty, truth, justice, and individual freedom representative of definite realities or are they merely words by which nations were determined to clothe their real motives? Then however, impelled by an ever-strengthening force, you in America arose and said in the tones that the whole world could hear: 'These things are so true that we dare not stand aside, and for the sake of the truth, with all our resources, with our national life itself, we will cross the ocean and come over and help you.'

"And now it is for America and her Allies to hold strong and clear that great moral conviction, for upon the strength of this conviction will depend the spirit that must permeate our peoples in order that this war may be won. Force will fail unless this moral conviction is behind it in nations and in men. It is only conscience that can never utter the word 'Compromise.' Men and nations reach their ultimate and invincible strength only when they are able to say, 'Here stand I. I can do no other, so help me God.'"

In conclusion the Archbishop said that the two nations were partners in their faith in God, and that the higher they put the ideals for which they were at war, the more loudly would those ideals cry for faith in God to inspire and sustain them. And, faith in God, he said, meant not that men should "claim Him as their ally, upon whom they had right to make demands," but that men should regard him as a sovereign, who rightfully demanded allegiance from them, no matter how great the anguish, no matter how great the suffering that such allegiance involved.

"The national character must be raised," he said, "to the height of its cause. Our national character, the national character of our allied peoples must be raised as high as God in this hour of stress. It is a task worth while the fellowship of two great nations not only to make the world safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for the world; a saving, uplifting power. With that accomplished history will record that a new day of light and hope dawned upon the world when we in Europe beckoned to our partners in America that they should come over and help us, and they came."

After the sermon the congregation sang "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The ceremonies at Trinity Church in the afternoon were equally elaborate. The chair and prayer desk used by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon his visit to this country in 1904 were placed in position for the Archbishop of York. Owing to the dense crowds in the back of the church and the side aisles and the vestry the entrance procession around the church was abandoned and the clergy and dignitaries entered from the side, going directly to the chancel. The British and American flags were carried at the head of the procession. Dr. Manning welcomed the Archbishop of York, after which the Archbishop delivered a sermon which covered in substance the same general ideas presented by him at the cathedral. His text was from Genesis. "Behold this dreamer cometh." He pointed out that the ideals for which the Allies were fighting were the ideals of "dreamers," and he cited as such dreamers George Washington, Thomas, Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Woodrow Wilson.

"Speaking to you as I do," he said, "from the heart of a host from afar off, from the heart of a nation which is almost dying because of the suffering and sacrifices it endures, because it is a dreamer, I tell you the nation needs at this moment every pound of material and moral strength and help that you can send. I say to you the need is very great for strength, courage, power and an elevation of the moral and spiritual ideals with which to face the enemy. This great war represents the things you have been standing for, and because ideals are master powers the war-worn nations in Europe, when a new force entered the struggle on April 6, 1917, could say, 'Behold—this mighty dreamer cometh!' Cynics may say 'Behold these dreamers come,' but history will recall once again that the dreamers were the builders."

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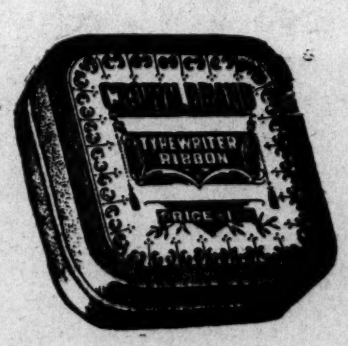

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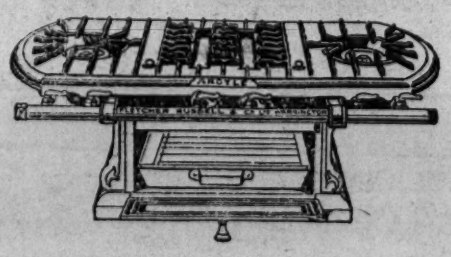

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NEW TYPE BULLETS FOR AIRMEN'S GUNS

Successful Tests Made Of Special Cartridges Devised By Ordnance Department

SOME EXPLODE GAS TANKS

Others Pierce Light Armor Or Emit Sparks That Show Range Of Firing

Washington, March 3.—Announcement was made by the War Department tonight that the Ordnance Department has developed special types of bullets for use in airplane work in France, and that tests of these missiles indicate that they are fully equal to or surpass those in use abroad. These special types of bullets are intended to pierce the armor of military airplanes. Some of them are of the tracer type and others are incendiary bullets, intended to explode the gasoline tanks of enemy airplanes.

Concerning the development of the new bullet, the War Department authorised this announcement:

"The present war brought forth a new kind of ammunition for airplane, for use in the form of special cartridges containing bullets for armor-piercing, tracing and incendiary purposes. With the progress of the war, the more vital parts of the airplane were protected with light armor, so that it became necessary to introduce the armor-piercing bullet.

"As the gasoline tanks were particularly susceptible to incendiary explosion, it was necesary to procure a bullet containing an inflammable substance, ignited upon discharge, which would carry the spark or flame into the tank upon piercing it.

"As the target, the enemy airplane, was within fighting range for only brief moments at a time and as there were no means of determining the fire effect, as on land, a tracer bullet containing a bright-burning composition which would indicate the path of the bullet in daylight as well as in darkness and thereby allow the aim of the machine gun to be corrected, was introduced. The composition is set on fire upon discharge, and the bullet flies through the air as a bright spark, plainly visible to the machine-gun operator.

"All of these cartridges are of the small rifle calibers—caliber .30 or thereabout. The three-tenths of an inch diameter and short length of this bullet left little space in it for the armor-piercing element or for the tracer or incendiary composition. Nevertheless, combinations of armor-piercing and tracer, and armor-piercing and incendiary bullets have been made.

"At the outbreak of the war, further information was promptly gathered from the Allies, and this subject was studied by those responsible for this work in the United States. Of course, on account of the difficulties of the problem, none of the special bullets possessed by any country is entirely satisfactory or what might be termed perfect in operation.

"The bullets developed by the United States Ordnance Department, have been tested on land and from airplanes to see if there is any difference in their performance when fired from a quickly moving airplane in the upper atmosphere and when fired on land. These tests indicate that the United States has developed a class of special cartridges with a performance fully equal to or surpassing that attained abroad."

HUGE ORDNANCE BASE BEING BUILT IN FRANCE

United States Depot Will Cost $25,000,000 And Employ More Than 16,000 Men

Washington, March 4.—An ordnance base costing approximately $25,000,000 is being built in France by the Government, and, according to information authorised by the War Department today, good progress is reported in its construction. In the base there will be about twenty large storehouses, twelve shop buildings, a hundred smaller shops, and magazine and machine tool equipment costing $5,000,000.

The project includes a gun repair plant equipped to reline more than 800 guns a month, a carriage repair plant of large capacity, a motor vehicle repair plant capable of overhauling more than 1,200 a month, a small repair plant with a capacity for repair of some 58,000 small arms and machine guns a month, a large shop for the repair of horse and infantry equipment, and a reloading plant capable of reloading about 100,000 artillery cartridge cases a day. There will be, in addition, forges, carpenter shops and other auxiliary buildings.

Much of the construction material and equipment has arrived in France and actual construction was begun several weeks ago. Practically all of the essential materials have been contracted for and priority orders issued by the War Industries Board have expedited deliveries. It is estimated that for the maintenance of the ordnance base approximately 450 officers and 16,000 men will be required. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the initial units trained in manufacturing industries.

New Europe To Be War's Recompense

(Continued from Page 12)

their own will, would initiate no unjust war.

"It seems not amiss to say here that, after all, no one is more interested in breaking this system and destroying it than the people who now work under its domination. It cannot be possible that it is to the interest of any people to have over them an organisation founded upon the principle that the State is not for the individuals, but the individuals for the State.'

"It is not a matter of surprise that at some time this system and the policies of Washington should come in conflict. Perhaps as the world became smaller by reason of modern improvements and inventions the conflict was inevitable. In some way or other these great questions get settled by conflict, by war. While we would have been content to have had the matter settled in another forum—in the forum of public opinion—in the nature of things the opposing forces could not rest the matter there, for public opinion is the thing against which it must always war. The most authoritative of living German historians has stated, in his own crisp and candid fashion, that 'the truth of the whole matter undoubtedly is that the time has arrived when two distinct forms of State organisation must face each other in a life and death struggle.' The cause of human liberty has never been more clearly defined. Men may entertain different opinions as of which theory of State is correct, but there ought not to be any misunderstanding now as to the issue. The triumph of our cause will be but the continuation and extension of that movement which took form on this continent in 1776 and has now traveled its way around the globe. The spirit of Washington is the spirit of the war. The principles of 1776 are the foundation principles of the immediate conflict.

"In the very beginning of this war an American observer, with rare insight, declared 'Back of all, underneath all, may be the onrush of democracy designed by God to sweep despotism from the face of the earth and open the eyes of His children to their rightful heritage of that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness whose winning through conflict constitutes the greatest boon of mankind.'

"While deploring the dynastic ambitions and selfish schemes which enter into this war, shall we pass by the deeper forces which also conspired to bring it on? While moved by the waste and the suffering of conflict, shall we be unmindful of its possible compensations? It is one of the riddles of human progress—this strange mingling of good and evil, of the tragic and the grotesque of selfishness and sacrifice—all conniving at last for the advancement and betterment of humanity. For years the spirit of democracy had been abroad in the Old World. It had permeated and rendered uneasy the vast body of society. The people, prior to the war, were a seething mass of discontent and restlessness—a great, mysterious, powerful, questioning force. Perhaps at last downtrodden and outraged humanity is to find relief through the overvaulting ambition of its masters. It may be that the genius of those who have so long oppressed the people with their selfish schemes has at last played them false and that their very arrogance, cruelty and ambition are to release the people from their chains.

"This much at least seems clear—that while we may not realise all we could hope for, there is to be a new Europe; a freer, a more released, a more democratic Europe. The people will have a greater voice; diplomacy will have to come out of its secret chamber and play its game in the open; never again will war be left to the decision of a few—a few who neither suffer nor sacrifice nor die, but only drive and herd, and at last coin and garner; never again will humanity be weighed down as of old by the infamous practices, trappings and burdens of royalty. To some extent—how much we do not know—these things will be sheared away. If the old systems are to obtain and the old conditions are to prevail; if the people are to leave the trenches of war for the trenches of peace; if we shall content ourselves with the mere readjustment of territory and compensation for injuries done, and see the jaded conspirators return to their rendezvous—then, indeed this war would be the most stupendous and fruitless catastrophe of which the human mind could conceive.

"On the eve, therefore, of the day which gave the world this leader of men, we can with profit consider anew the great principles for which he stood and the courage and wisdom with which he combated every foe, concealed or open, of free government. No other figure from out the past seems so close to us now, and no one represents more perfectly the great cause in which we are now enlisted. When millions of our countrymen are being called upon to render the 'last full measure of devotion,' when homes are to have their own particular sorrow and the whole nation its general grief, when poise and patience and courage in leadership and devotion and sacrifice among the people are the demands of the hour, to whom can we turn with greater confidence and for higher inspiration than him 'who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen'? The same pride and devotion to our country, the same unfaltering faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of freedom, the same singleness of vision which fringed with hope the cold, gray sky that hung above Valley Forge are needed now, and the same breadth and tolerance and wisdom which accompanied his victory will be needed even more when victory comes, as victory will, to the soldiers now contending in the same great cause of human progress and human freedom on the battlefields of the Old World."

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Master Frank Longacre ..... Bobbie Denman
Christine Mayo ..... The Woman Who Smiles

STORY OF THE PLAY

Robert Denman, a "good fellow," is his own worst enemy. His wife, Anna, and his artist sister, Martha, who lives with them, scold him for allowing his son, Bobby, to see him so often under the influence of drink, but he disregards their warning. On New Year's eve, while drunk, he meets the Woman Who Smiles, but recovers from her allurements.

Denman again meets the Woman Who Smiles, succumbs to her wiles, loses his place, and is laughed at by her when she sees him down and out. He causes an accident which ultimately kills his son. His friends leave him, his wife divorces him, he becomes a beggar, and dies in the gutter.

His soul goes into depths which make it recoil in fear, and meets others who have been slaves to vice and indulgence. At last it entreats its Maker for one more chance, and how the prayer is heard, drives home the great lesson of "The Warning."

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Trade Of China Passes Billion Tael Mark In 1917

Abstract of Statistics Shows Japan to Have Made Big Advance in Its Imports

China's foreign trade for 1917 reached a new high level and despite the adverse influences of war, high exchange and shortage of tonnage passed the thousand million tael mark for the first time in the history of the country. The figures given by the Customs in the abstract of statistics issued yesterday shows total net imports of Tls. 549,518,774 and exports amounting to Tls. 462,931,630.

While the trade with Great Britain and France showed considerable falling off, that of Japan almost doubled over the total in 1914 and increased some Tls. 44,000,000 over 1916. This increase is all in the import column, since Japan's purchases from China were smaller than in the previous year. The United States also scored an advance, but principally in exports, taking some 20 percent of China's produce.

The course of trade during the year and the many new conditions which sprung up are ably summarised in the preface to the tabular matter by Statistical Secretary F. E. Taylor which is here reproduced in part as follows:

It may be fairly said that all the impediments to trade noted in the reports for 1915 and 1916 were intensified in 1917. There was a further rise in the value of silver, the average exchange value of the Haikwan tael during 1917 being 4s. 3 1/16d., ($1.03 U. S. Cy) as against 3s. 3 1/16d. ($0.79) in 1916, which would, under normal conditions, have been expected to stimulate imports and depress exports. While this was no doubt the case to a limited extent, the chief visible effect of the rise in exchange was to cause a great tightness of money, because the temptation to buy gold at favorable rates led to markets being denuded of currency, while emigrants abroad reduced their home remittances to the lowest figure.

The chief factors affecting trade were just those mentioned last year —shortness of tonnage, high freights, rise in prices, and belligerent restrictions. To these must unfortunately be added internal dissensions in China and disastrous floods. It is true that in some directions it is said that the high exchange alone made importations possible, but in others the extreme dearness of foreign articles led the Chinese to revert to their own resources, such as using vegetable oils in the place of kerosene and purchasing very freely cotton piece goods, towels, and underclothing manufactured in their own country. Nevertheless, the war has shown very plainly that the foreign trade of China is no delicate exotic, but a hardy and rapidly growing plant that needs but little encouragement to expand and is ready to adapt itself to the most unpromising circumstances. Take, for instance, the trade in cotton goods, which is the most important section among imports. Everything seemed against the trade; labor shortage and strikes, increased cost of all articles necessary to the trade, and short supply of wood, paper, tin lining, chemicals for bleaching and dyeing, and unheard-of prices for cotton following upon short crops, sending up the price of piece goods to sometimes treble their normal values.

Added to these difficulties were high freights and rates of insurance, and the Army Council's Order that no piece goods or yarn, with certain necessary exceptions, may be packed in cases—an innovation to which it was naturally difficult to reconcile so conservative a people as the Chinese. These conditions have been very favorable to Japanese weavers, and they have taken full advantage of the opportunity, and a prominent feature of the year's trade was their exploitation of the Chinese markets and the improvement in the quality of their goods. Therefore, although British and American goods may show a decrease, the deficiency was supplied by Japan, and the Chinese spent over 22 millions of taels more on cotton goods than they did in 1916. Metals alone showed a decline in the value of the importations. It is quite plain that with the establishment of peace abroad and tranquillity within a great advance in trade will be witnessed.

Demand For Machinery

The development of various industries in China must lead to an increasing demand for machinery of many descriptions, and inquiries have been made at the ports for the purpose of ascertaining the kinds most in use at present. For Government requirements machinery is necessary for arsenals, mints, railways, dockyards, and leather factories. Electric lighting is rapidly spreading, and apparatus of all kinds for mining and smelting will be wanted in greater quantities each year. There are in operation numerous silk filatures, and factories for producing cotton cloth, cotton hosiery and underclothing, and cotton thread. Mills for spinning cotton yarn, mills for cleaning rice, flour mills, oil mills, sawmills, and paper mills are to be found in widely separated localities. Works turning out bricks and cement, factories for making candles and soap, glassware, and porcelain are on the increase, while locally made cigarettes are competing seriously with the imported article. Waterworks are being gradually introduced into some of the larger towns, and the use of printing presses is spreading.

The example given by the Japanese in the Kwangtung Territory is sure to be followed by the Chinese, and it may be useful to give a list of the articles being manufactured there, omitting those of which mention has already been made. Among chemical products are olein, glycerine, sulphuric acid, lactic acid, talc powder, starch, hardened oil, stearine, calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia, caustic soda, soda ash, and barium products, to which may be added bone dust manure. Surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric-light bulbs, crucibles, and bicycles are made, and there is an establishment for electric plating. Imitation Panama hats, made of paper, seem to find a ready market.

One of the most interesting enterprises, which was alluded to in the report written last year, is the South Manchurian Sugar Refining Company, established at Mukden in 1916. The South Manchuria Railway Company is largely interested in this concern, which has a capital of Yen 10,000,000 and manufactures beet yielded 13 per cent of sugar, from Java. Seeds were distributed among the farmers, and, in spite of unfavorable spring weather, a crop estimated at 400,000 piculs was harvested. As the factory can dispose of 500 tons a day, this was a supply for barely a month and a half. The beet yielded 13 per cent of sugar, which is considered eminently satisfactory.

The Chinese, in addition to items noted above, are making albumen and yolk preserves, macaroni, vermicelli, biscuits, canned goods, and sugar; motor engines, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, slates and slate pencils, lithographic stones, window glass, fire-bricks, tiles, carpets, canvas, woollen goods, straw hats, satin ribbons, organs and clarionets, picture moulding, asbestos products, and leatherware. If the Government would encourage these industries, instead of taxing them and making it difficult for their goods to compete with imports of the same nature, their development would be greatly accelerated.

Chang Hsun's Coup

The chief local events affecting trade during the year were the abortive attempt to restore the Manchu regime in July; the declaration of independence by Yunnan, and the constant fighting in the rich province of Szechuen; the notification on August 29 by the Russian Customs that the frontier was closed to all imports from China unless covered by special Russian Government permits; and the continued depreciation in the exchange value of the rouble.

The following notes are extracted from the quarterly memoranda on trade received from the ports. Trade in the Manchurian ports was very flourishing and would have been still better but for the shortage of transport facilities and the fluctuations in exchange. On December 2, the exchange value of the rouble had fallen to Shanghai Tls. 100=Roubles 1,880, which made the copeck (banknotes of one copeck being current) worth less than a Chinese cash. Seeing that the rate on March 31 was Shanghai Tls. 100=Roubles 295, it will be evident that merchants were compelled to observe great caution in settling their contracts. The importation of luxuries into Russia prohibited, but there was a great demand for hosiery, clothing generally, leather boots and shoes, sugar, candles, wheat, matches, and lard.

The railway from Seishin to Kainei on the Tumen River was opened to traffic on November 25. It is 58 miles in length and will eventually be connected with Kirin, while its prolongation southwards will link it up with the Korean system, so that the products of Eastern Manchuria will find an outlet in the seaport of Gensan in addition to the port of Seishin. It is probable that a light railway will shortly be built from the Tumen River, through Lungchingtsun to the Tienpaoshan mines, copper and lead from which were first recorded in the Customs Returns in the June quarter. The increase in the importation of Japanese piece goods, at the expense of American and British makes, was very marked, and Chinese cotton goods found increased sales, especially fancy weaves.

The construction work on the Ssu-Cheng Railway was completed and the first trial run over the whole line was successfully accomplished on November 30, only eight months after the commencement of the work. This is a short line of 55 miles connecting Changkiatun with Szepingkai on the South Manchuria Railway. It is a Chinese Government line, but the chief engineer and the traffic manager have been selected from the officials of the South Manchuria Railway. The revised Kirin-Changchu Railway Loan Agreement was concluded between the Chinese Government and the South Manchuria Railway on October 12. The loan will be for Yen 6,500,000 for a term of 30 years, on the security of the railway property and receipts. During the currency of the loan the management will be assumed by the South Manchuria Railway on behalf of the Chinese Government. One of the most important events during the year was the reorganisation of the Japanese Government in the Kwantung Territory and Manchuria which took effect in August. The Kwantung Government is placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister instead of the Foreign Minister and is vested with more active power of control in the business of the South Manchuria Railway.

The reports received from the North show that trade was fairly well maintained in spite of the difficulties already mentioned. The floods in Chihli, covering about 15,000 square miles at an average depth of four feet, which followed excessive rains in August and September, are said to have caused damage amounting to $100,000,000. To this must be added the loss resulting from the impossibility of sowing seeds for the spring crops. Trade naturally suffered under such conditions, but the exports from Tientsin seem to have been well sustained notwithstanding abnormally high freights.

Among the Japanese goods that have been introduced in the place of similar articles formerly procured from Europe, and which from their cheapness combined with a marked improvement in quality are likely to preserve their position after the end of the war, may be mentioned paper, cotton piece goods, cotton yarn, and various sundries, such as braid, cotton trimmings, imitation gold and silver thread, enamelled ironware, and electrical fittings.

(Continued On Page 16)

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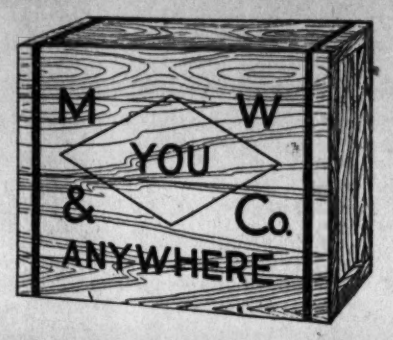

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"THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON"

Saturday, May 4th, 3 p.m., "Grand Floral Parade"

Trade Of China Passes Billion Tael Mark In 1917

(Continued From Page 15)

Woollen, cotton thread, kerosene oil, aniline dyes, cigarettes, glassware, and needles are all of very inferior quality and are not likely for some time to compete seriously with European and American products. It should be noticed that the Japanese cotton piece goods especially have greatly improved. A very large proportion of the household soap and rubber goods imported from Japan are made by Messrs. Lever Brothers and the Dunlop Company, who have established branch factories there.

Liquorice root has been in great demand for America, where it is used in the preparation of tobacco and chewing gum. It was, before the war, obtained from Asia Minor and Persia, but the supply has been interrupted by the military operations in Mesopotamia. The root from Kokonor and Kansu is slighlty inferior, but this trade seems likely to persist. Walnut oil is a new export, sent to France as a substitute for olive oil, and its genesis is due to high freights, which make the export of walnuts unprofitable. A new import from Japan which has been favorably received is a silk and wood mixture—the warp of silk and the weft of mercerised wood fibre. It is of very attractive appearance, but its durability is doubtful. Ramie fibre is also being mercerised in Japan and is made into artificial silk yarn, to be manufactured into artificial silk piece goods in China.

The pongee trade of Chefoo appears to be seriously threatened by competition from Manchuria, where cocoons can be bought more cheaply and where reeling processes are being more scientifically studied. The threat appears to have had the wholesome effect of improving the quality in Chefoo, and the total export was very little short of previous years. It is to be regretted that the pernicious practice of artificially weighting the thread for weaving pongees is said to be on the increase. There was a larger business in hair nets, mostly for America. The difficulty of obtaining English thread, and the inferiority of Japanese thread used in its place, spoiled the appearance and quality of Shantung laces, but there was a steady business throughout the year. The depreciation of the rouble caused much distress in Shantung, which is in close touch with Manchuria because of the number of emigrants.

The prohibition of the export of steel from America drove Japan to search in China for all available scrap iron. The forts at Tsingtao were all dismantled for the sake of the iron, and the purchaser of the sunken cruiser Takachiho has made a respectable fortune. Copper and brass were also wanted in any form. The British-American Tobacco Company have made a great success in planting tobacco in the Weihsien district and in assisting the Chinese farmers to cultivate it in various places. Their chief rivals, the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, have taken a Japanese company into partnership and are attempting to compete on the same lines. The new brewery begun at Tsingtao in the autumn of 1916 has commenced operations, and a silk filature was opened.

Upper Yangtsze Conditions

The capture of Chungking by troops from Kweichow and the constant fighting and brigandage had a demoralising effect on trade and finance. The commandeering of vessels for troops interfered greatly with commerce, and bandits who fired indiscriminately at gun-boats, steamers, and junks, and looted vessels where possible, added to the difficulties of transport. Wanhsien was opened as a branch office of the Chungking Custom House on March 16 and is likely to develop quite a considerable trade, being in a position to tap large and fertile regions of East Szechuen. The principal export has been wood oil; but conditions have been too disturbed for general trade. Large quantities of antimony were shipped from Changsha, but difficulty in procuring freight kept prices down, especially as foreign markets were obtaining supplies from other sources. More tungsten ore was exported, and considerable quantities of lead. Japanese kerosene commenced to make its competition felt.

The Canton-Hankow Railway was expected to reach Changsha before the end of the year, but the political disturbances prevented this, and passenger traffic was opened between Wuchang and Yochow on September 1, with, unfortunately, a very inadequate rolling-stock. The crops in the Yangtsze Valley were generally good, and a large business was done in indigo, which has to a great extent taken the place of the synthetic product, although dyes of Japanese and British make have appeared on the market, the prices of which are lower than were formerly charged for German dyes. The rice harvest was excellent, but the export from Wuhu was smaller because of a bumper crop in Annam, which could be sold cheaply in the southern ports, and the very high freights from Wuhu interfered with demand.

A complaint comes from Santuao that the raising of the price of salt from $1.40 per picul in 1907 to $3.80 in 1917 has seriously checked the salt-fish industry. The competition of kerosene from Formosa has become more marked, as it sells for $3 to $3.75 per 10 gallons, as compared with American at $5.10; Borneo, $3.75; and Sumatra, $4. The quality is inferior, and the flashing point is said to be too low for saftey. The high silver exchange has checked trade with the Straits, as Chinese firms and emigrants hesitate to remit money to China, and the exports from Amoy show a great falling off in such articles as hemp bags, joss paper, sugar candy and prepared tobacco. From Swatow comes a report of the closing of several Chinese banks, owing to the shortness of silver. The rice crop was excellent, but the political conflicts and the shortness of tonnage impeded trade. An interesting development due to the war was the export of wolfram. The ore is produced in Swabue, on the coast between Swatow and Hongkong. A quantity was shipped to Hongkong and there were also shipments to Shanghai for re-export to America.

In Hainan some 30 companies are said to have ben started to grow rubber, having already planted one million trees between the 19th and 20th parallels of lattitude. The export of manganese from Pakhoi showed development. On the West River the dearness of coal led to an extended use of liquid fuel by the launches plying on the inland waters. In Wuchow a new local industry has arisen, and motor engines are being manufactured from foreign models. A manganese mine with ore of fair quality was opened on the Liuchow River and promises well. Contracts for large quantities of the ore were made with firms in Hongkong. Nanning reports the shipment of wolfram ore. Lead ore was exported for the first time from Lungchow, and a sustained demand from America greatly increased the export of tin from Mengtsz. Needles from the United States are competing with those made in Japan, as the latter break too easily.

The total collection during 1917 was Hk. Tls. 38,189,429 as against Hk. Tls. 37,764,311 in 1916. As the average value of the tael in 1916 was, as mentioned above, 3s. 3 11/16d. and in 1917 4s. 3 13/16d., this represents an increase in gold of £1,979,993, although the silver surplus was only Hk. Tls. 425,118. This is a striking example of how values are affected by violent fluctuations in exchange and gives some idea of the difficulties encountered by merchants in a silver-using country.

The value of the direct foreign trade was Hk. Tls. 1,012,450,404—the highest on record and Hk. Tls. 14,246,043 above the figure for 1916. Reduced to sterling at the average rates of exchange for the two years, the figures work out to £165,587,546 for 1916 and £218,573,277 for 1917, an increase in sterling of £52,985,731. Judging the trade from the tael values, the point of view from which the Chinese merchants regard their transactions, imports were higher than in 1915 and 1916, while exports were lower than in 1916. In the case of exports it will be found that the smaller values of only two articles, tea and seasmum seed, more than cover the deficiency. As special and temporary causes were responsible for the reduced export of these two articles, the statement is justified that the foreign trade of China showed astonishing vitality under most unfavorable conditions.

The net quantity of Indian opium imported, that is, released for consumption after payment of duty and likin, was 847.31 piculs, all of which was released before the 1st April. Since that date there has been no business, as all godowns containing opium are under seal. The negotiations between the Chinese Government and the holders of opium regarding the purchase of the balance still unsold, which were alluded to in the report written last year, have not yet materialised.

Cotton Goods Increase

The silver value of the cotton goods imported rose from Hk. Tls. 136,679,386 in 1916 to Hk. Tls. 158,950,267, an increase in sterling of over £11,600,000. In shirtings, sheetings, drills and jeans the progress made by Japan was very marked, and there was a distinct improvement in quality. Japanese grey shirtings rose from 686,472 to 1,621,525 pieces; grey sheetings, from 1,921,687 to 2,616,284 pieces; drills, from 976,502 to 1,411,451 pieces; and jeans, from 1,251,706 to 1,452,169 pieces. Japanese T-cloths rose from 743,501 to 915,591 pieces, and Japanese cotton cloth, from 86,148,562 to 106,647,420 yards; cotton blankets, from 350,342 to 663,268 pieces; and towels, from 1,406,109 to 1,612,359 dozens. American sheetings fell from 353,735 to 65,033 pieces; drills, from 58,709 to 2,925 pieces; while jeans rose from 755 to 3,573 pieces. The falling off in English goods was not quite so noticeable, the most serious decline being white shirtings, from 3,158,534 to 2,234,926 pieces.

The import of metals was slack. It will be noticed that 14,475,863 catties of coffee were imported, of which 9,644,168 catties were re-exported to Russia, leaving a net import of 4,831,695 catties, as against 829,761 catties in 1916; from which it would appear that there are 4 millions of catties available for re-export when circumstances permit. The import of flour nearly trebled, and gasolene rose from 685,906 to 1,183,895 gallons. The retail price in Shanghai is $1.05, but this price is due to want of tonnage to bring the plentiful supplies that are available. Liquid fuel, too, is in greater demand, mostly for motor-launches, and the imports rose from 5,183 to 18,261 tons. The competition of locally made matches is shown by the fall in importations from 20,620,717 to 15,594,320 gross. American, Borneo, Japanese and Russian kerosene all decreased, but Sumatra rose from 19,204,569 to 33,633,346 gallons. Vegetable oils fell from 2,043,864 to 564,162 gallons, and railway materials sank by nearly 50 per cent. Shocks for making casks were imported in greater quantities to meet the increased export of wood and other oils. Hardwood timber increased, but softwood fell away to about a third in consequence of the lack of tonnage across the Pacific. Locomotives and tenders were valued at Hk. Tls. 3,578,114, as against Hk. Tls. 14,186,819 in 1916. The use of motor-cars is increasing, and it is to be wished that the Chinese would realise that the provision of good roads for the use of motor traffic would do much to develope the trade now kept back through want of means of communication. The total value of sundries was Hk. Tls. 348,322,886, as compared with Hk. Tls. 336,523,314 in 1916.

The advance made in the local manufacture of cotton goods is strikingly indicated by the following figures, but it must be understood that the vast bulk of these goods are used in the country and that the export figures give no idea of the real volume of the trade. Grey shirtings have risen from 260 pieces in 1915 to 21,504 pieces in 1917; sheetings, from 2,494 to 38,806 pieces; drills, from 3,422 to 38,001 pieces; and native fancy cloth, from 298,148 to 499,553 pieces. With encouragement from the Government, there would be a vast development of this industry. Nearly all metals were exported in greater quantities. Antimony, regulus and crude, increased by 56 per cent. Beancake increased by nearly 4 million piculs owing to the demand from Japan, where other fertilisers were scarce, and there were more orders for beans than the tonnage could cope with. Bricks, tiles, and cement, which are growing industries in China, were exported much more freely.

Raw Silk Improves

Raw silk showed some improvement in quantity over 1916, the figures being 122,243 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 78,262,159, and 125,820 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 79,148,603. In terms of gold this meant an increased value of £4,104,479. In the districts serving Shanghai the cocoons were dearer, although the quantity offered was greater than in 1916. It had been expected that the favorable weather conditions would have resulted in fine quality, but it was found that the farmers had made no improvement in the defective methods mentioned in the report written last year, and the quality was actually inferior. The marked deterioration in the native-reeled yellow silks for Bombay unfortunately continued and is said to be due to more of the best cocoons being taken up for steam filatures, for which the demand in Europe is increasing. There was a pronounced increase in the activity of the wild silk industry, and there were 4,544 reel stands in Manchuria for producing filature silk, as against 2,590 in operation in 1916. It is now evident that Antung has become a center where production will be regulated by foreign demand, and which is no longer dependent on Chefoo and Shanghai. In Chefoo the production of the finer qualities was about the same as in 1916, but there was, unfortunately, a large quantity of short and inferior pongee turned out in the early part of the year. The export from Chefoo was 3,500 piculs short of the previous year.

The most important factor in the quality of the tea crop in China is the weather, and seasonable rains and sunshine combined to make the black teas of 1917 memorable for exceptionally fine quality, in striking contrast to the more or less rain-damaged supplies of 1916. Unfortunately for the Chinese teamen the demand, owing to British prohibition of import and to the disturbed conditions in Russia, as well as to the growing competition of Java teas, was so restricted that they incurred serious losses, fortunately not so serious as in 1916, and the total black tea crop brought to the Hankow market was 7 millions of pounds less than in the previous year. It appears that Java teas are making their competition unpleasantly evident and as they offered good value and as ample facilities were provided by the Java-China-Japan shipping line for transport to Shanghai and on to Vladivostock, Russian buyers naturally turned their attention to the more convenient source of supply. American buyers also largely increased their purchases in Java. The prices paid by exporters for the fine teas, such as Keemuns and Ningchows, were in silver about 10 to 15 per cent lower than in 1916, while what are known as "Hankow" teas were purchased at prices from 15 to 20 per cent lower. Green teas did not prove profitable to Chinese dealers, except those from the Pingsuey and Hochow districts. The removal by the British Government of the prohibition to ship tea to London for transhipment to Morocco caused a demand to spring up in Shanghai at good prices, but the lack of shipping facilities to England caused the buying to be spasmodic only. The cutting off of the Russian Central Asia demand has left large stocks of costly hysons in the hands of the dealers. At Foochow the season opened late. The chief demand was from Russia, but there was much difficulty in obtaining tonnage. The competition of Java lessened the demand from America, and shipments to Australia and New Zealand were very restricted, due to an embargo in the former Colony and to very high import duties in the latter. The result was a large balance in the hands of the dealers still unsold at the end of the season. Green teas were secured at prices 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than in 1916. The falling off in the quantities exported as compared with 1916 was: black tea, 175,956 piculs; green tea, 102,635 piculs; brick tea, 116,549 piculs; and tablet tea, 18,752 piculs. The total of all kinds of tea exported was only 1,125,535 piculs, the lowest recorded since the trade was developed and particularly disappointing for a year of fine quality.

Big Drop In Tonnage

The total tonnage entered and cleared was 86,907,049 tons, or 1,113,052 tons less than in 1916. This does not appear at first sight a drop of much importance, but even in 1914, when the tonnage amounted to 97,984,213 tons, great difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for the cargo offering, and freights had risen in consequence. The Shipping table gives the total of the tonnage entered and cleared at the Custom Houses and includes the coast and river traffic, and there were only 22,125,945 tons available for foreign trade. British tonnage showed a decrease of 2,264,356 tons; French, of 11,346 tons; Norwegian, of 161,868 tons; Russian, of 115,885 tons; and Danish, of 64,496 tons. There was an increase in American tonnage of 325,242 tons; in Italian, of 13,933 tons; in Dutch, of 248,444 tons; in Japanese, of 347,812 tons; and in Portuguese, of 69,960 tons. That conditions were profitabe to shipowners was shown by the fabulous prices paid for the few vessels that were parted with.

The net import of gold, as recorded at the Custom Houses, was valued at Hk. Tls. 8,847,203, and the net export of silver amounted to Hk. Tls. 20,983,098. In 1916 the figures were Hk. Tls. 11,800,849 and Hk. Tls. 28,678,126 respectively. The silver was mostly sent to India, while almost all the gold came from Japan in the shape of coin. America sent Hk. Tls. 7,556,833 in silver and Hk. Tls. 100,000 in gold. The movements between China and Cochin-China about balanced. The violent fluctuations in the price of silver during the year, ranging from 35/11-16d. per ounce in March to 55d. in September, caused considerable embarrassment to merchants.

On the 14th August China made her declaration of war against Germany and Austria, from which date the payment of the German and Austrian shares of the Boxer Indemnity ceased and the vessels of the two nations lying in Chinese harbors were seized. Chinese labor has been freely exported and has proved a valuable contribution towards the prosecution of the war. The Entente Governments have consented to suspend the payment of the Boxer Indemnity (in the case of Russia to the extent of one-third only) for five years and have also consented to the revision of the import tariff to an effective 5 per cent, and with the receipts from the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle both showing such excellent returns the financial situation in China should be quite satisfactory. The unification of the currency, so urgently necessary, has been receiving the serious consideration of the Ministry of Finance, and the fact that reforms formerly disregarded as of no importance are now intelligently discussed and appreciated warrants the expectation that, so soon as a stable Government is established and order and tranquillity prevail, China will make more rapid advance along the path of progress and her commerce becomes of far greater importance in the markets of the world.

Girl Arrested Has Satchel Of Dynamite

LINDA JOSE

Linda Jose, the young girl recently arrested while leaving a train at the Union Station, Chicago, was carrying a satchel containing thirty-six sticks of dynamite and armed with an automatic pistol. When the police arrested her, she tried desperately to throw the satchel to the ground; failing in this she attempted to kick it. It is believed that the young girl is a member of the I. W. W. The girl, who is sixteen, came on a train from Cleveland, and when questioned said she lived in Youngstown, Ohio.

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Transoceanic Network Of Imperial German Spy System

Note: Hon. James W. Gerard, who was the American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court from July 23, 1913 to February 4, 1917, and whose first book, "My Four Years in Germany" attracted universal attention, has now written a second one, which he has called "Face to Face With Kaiserism." This book, as in the case of the first one, is being published in The Public Ledger of Philadelphia. The following notes are from the Ambassador's hitherto unpublished diary and deal with events in December, 1915 to April, 1916:

Doctor Ohnesorg, N.S.N., and Osborne (secretary of Embassy) are back from inspecting German prison camps. They report bad conditions; they were not allowed (contrary to our "treaty") to talk out of hearing of camp officers to the prisoners in Limburg Camp. These prisoners are 2,000 Irish, and the reason, of course, for the refusal of the usual permission is that the Germans, through Sir Roger Casement, have been trying to seduce the Irish, and do not want the soldier prisoners to tell us about it. I have learned, through other sources, that the Germans seduced about thirty Irish. I told von Jagow (German Foreign Secretary) what I had learned and asked what the Germans had done with these victims—whether they were in the German army or not. He said, "No, most of them had been sent to Ireland to raise hell there." I suppose they were landed from submarines; they may be dynamiting in America.

I think the German press has received orders to step softly on the von Papen-Boy-Ed recall from the United States. The greatest danger now lies in Austria, and over the Ancona note. There is a large body of manufacturers, ship-owners, etc., here who declare themselves against war with the U.S.A. and use their influence to that end, but in Austria no such interests exist to help toward peace. However, pressure from Germany may be brought to bear.

I think Germany will not send successors to von Papen and Boy-Ed even with safe conduct; whether they will ask the recall of our attaches is another question not yet decided.

An official tells me confidentially that Rintelen was sent to America to buy up the product of the du Pont Powder Company, and that if he did anything else he exceeded his instructions.

Shop people in Berlin with whom I have talked are getting sick of the war.

Intrigues Toward Japan And Russia

I hear rumors that Germany is trying, through its Minister in China, to come to an understanding with Japan and Russia.

The banks are sending circulars to all safe-deposit box holders, trying to get them to give up their gold.

An American clergyman has just told me the German Church body has refused to receive an American Church deputation and has written a very bitter letter.

I am very glad to hear Colonel House is coming over. There are many things I want to tell the President, but which I do not dare to commit to paper.

A newspaperman supposed to be from New York had an interview with

THERE was constant strife in the Supreme War Council of Germany between Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who advocated unrestricted submarine warfare, and the Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, who opposed that policy because of its inhumanity and the likelihood that it would bring the United States into the war. The Kaiser at first sided with his Chancellor. This forced the resignation of von Tirpitz as Grand Admiral. Later, after the German military triumphs in Rumania, Servia and Galicia, the Militarist Party became so powerful that the Kaiser decided against von Bethmann Hollweg's moderate policies. Then the German Chancellor was forced to resign. Thus the Kiaser stood and still stands between the two extremes—brutal force and rapacious annexationists on one side and advocates of peace-without-annexations or indemnities on the other.—*James W. Gerard.*

Zimmermann the other day, and Zimmermann sent some messages by him to the President. I do not know what the messages are. We all suffer much from amateur diplomats.

I do not suppose that any Ambassador ever suffered as much from amateur "super-ambassadors" as I did.

The German Foreign Office, trying to be modern and up-to-date at times, paid more attention to the tales of pro-German American correspondents than they did to the utterances of President Wilson.

Of course, the Germans succeeded in taking many of those correspondents into their camp. In the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, an agent of the German Government who possessed American citizenship was always ready to arrange a trip to the front or make an advance of money to an American correspondent who would promise to be "good."

Some received cash, some were paid in interviews with prominent officials, some received both, before all was continually dangled the blue ribbon—the hope of an interview with the Kaiser—and some, thank God, were real Americans and refused all the offered temptations—news or money.

An American gentleman who lived for a time at another hotel has given me a written statement which throws a light on the activities of certain of these gentry and which I may some day use. In this he states how one of these gentlemen claimed that the Imperial Chancellor always sent for him to consult him on his attitude toward America and that he had advised him to make a bold front and bluff. Hence, perhaps the note of January 21st which suddenly announced the ruthless submarine war.

Zimmermann was particularly weak in being advised by one of these shady individuals.

Anthony Czarnecki, a very intelligent Chicagoan, an American of Polish descent, is here representing Victor Lawson and the Chicago Daily News. He informs me that the Spy Nest is contemplating an attack on the Administration because of the taking away of Archibald's and others' passports.

My impression is that the Austrians, owing to pressure from here, will eventually give in on the Ancona business. I think the present a good time to force the settlement of the Lusitania question. I think the German Government will allow Ford or any of his angels to come here, but the Peace Ark seems pretty well wrecked.

Provincial and small newspapers are much more bitter against America than the larger ones.

Von Jagow (the German Foreign Minister) told me the other day that he thought the feeling here against America was so bitter that eventually war would be inevitable.

Received following anonymous letter:

"I am enabled today to give your Excellency news of the utmost importance. Germany is at the end of its forces, and the Imperial Government is inclined to make peace, cost what it may? One of the most prominent and influential members of the Reichstag has assured me that the general conviction of the Parliament is dominated by the absolute necessity to pull back and strive for peace as soon as possible. The financial aspect given by Dr. Helfferich is disastrous, the military situation, taken in the whole, unsatisfactory and the confidential information given by Herr von Jagow in the committee with regard to the Egyptian expedition, discouraging, if not hopeless. The Government, and particularly Herr von Bethmann, wish for peace, but believe themselves restrained by public opinion and by the fear of the Pan-Germanists. It's now the psychological moment for intervention by the United States, and there can be no doubt that it should and will be exercised in favor of humanity, culture and freedom, in favor of the prevalence of the Anglo-Saxon race and the future development of the new world against Prussian barbarity, imperial despotism and Teutonic slavery!

22. XII. 1915.

"OLD GENTLEMAN."

Germany's Plan To Attack America

January, 1916.—Many of the intelligent rich are expressing the fear that after this war the Socialist high-price system, governmental seizure of food, control of raw materials, etc., will be continued and also that the owners of large landed estates will be compelled to sub-divide them.

We are getting vague and conflicting reports in the newspapers here about the sinking of the Persia. There seems to be no end to this business. Perhaps it is best to have the inevitable come now. The hate of America has grown to such an extent under careful Government stimulus that I am quite sure we will be the first attacked after the war. Therefore, if it is to come, it had better come now when we would start with a certain fleet in command of the seas, making it impossible for agitators, dynamiters and spies to be sent to Mexico and South America and into the U.S.A. through Canada and Mexico. From the highest to the lowest I get intimations that at the first chance America will be attacked.

There is still a spirit of confidence in ultimate success, amply justified, it would seem, by the military situation.

A lot of dyestuffs mysteriously left Germany recently in spite of the embargo and got to Holland, billed to America, where it remains awaiting a permit from the British. Perhaps the Germans are getting worried about the possible building up of that industry in America. The profits of the German dyestuff "trust" are certainly great enough to tempt the trust to do anything to keep the monopoly. Hardly a company pays less than 24 per cent dividends.

The Kaiser is still laid up with a boil on his neck.

I am waiting the arrival of Colonel House, who, I suppose, will be here in ten days or so.

The Emperor is still ill. Said to be carbuncle or boil, but he has been laid up for some time.

Ford's Good Ship Nutty

Colonel McClure, of the good ship Nutty (Proprietor Ford), likewise of the crew, have been here. Their stories are most amusing. Apparently now the nutties have voted to remain a permanent committee at The Hague; salary (five thousand suggested) to each to be paid by Ford—with washing and expenses.

The Reichstag, sitting in "Budget Commission," is getting quite worked up over the censorship, and the Socialists are demanding the freedom of the press.

Yesterday one member said he thought it would do the U. S. A. good if they knew what the Germans really thought of Americans.

The spy system here is very complete, and even the President and Cabinet at home in America are surrounded. Heydebrand, leader of the Conservative party, called the uncrowned King of Prussia, said yesterday in the Prussian Chamber that "America was among the worst enemies of Germany." I am convinced that Germany, as now advised, either will attack America or land in South America if successful in this war. Falkenhayn, chief of the General Staff, said, referring to America, "It is hard to stop a victorious army."

I have just returned from three days in Munich. I visited two prison camps and the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich and conferred with Archdeacon Nies (of the American Episcopal Church), who is permitted to visit Bavarian prison camps, talk to prisoners and hold services in English. These Bavarian camps are under Bavarian, not Prussian, rule.

Munich seems lively and contented. I saw great quantities of soldiers there and at Ingolstadt.

Morgenthau was here for a day. I took him to see von Jagow, where we talked for an hour. Later, through some Germans, he met Zimmermann, who asked him if he did not think the German-Americans in America would rise in rebellion if trouble came between Germany and America.

Von Jagow was very explicit in saying that Germany had made no agreement with us about submarine commanders. He said distinctly that Germany reserved the right to change these orders at any time. On the general question he again said that the submarine was a new weapon and that the rules of international law must be changed, apparently claiming the right for Germany to change these rules at will and without the consent of any other Power involved.

Morgenthau sailed Sunday, the 6th, from Copenhagen. The newspapers today and last night print articles to the effect that the negotiations are taking a more favorable course.

Dining at Von Jagow's

February, 1916—I dined last night at von Jagow's. He said I would get a note today which would accept all Bernstorff's propositions except, as he put it, one word, viz.: Germany will acknowledge liability for the loss of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania, but will not acknowledge that the act of sinking was illegal. He said that international law had to be changed, that the submarine was a new weapon, and, anyway, if a break came with America, that they had a lot of new submarines here and would make an effective submarine blockade of England. Today a cipher from the German Foreign Office came in to be forwarded to the State Department for Bernstorff, so I suppose this is what he referred to. Probably the Germans are in earnest on this proposition. It is now squarely up to the American people to decide.

Of course, I am very much disturbed at the turn of affairs, but I am doing nothing except repeating to Lansing what is said to me, and trying to convince the Germans that we are in earnest.

I was very glad to see Colonel House in Berlin, for many reasons, and, especially, that the President

(Cntinued On Page 18)

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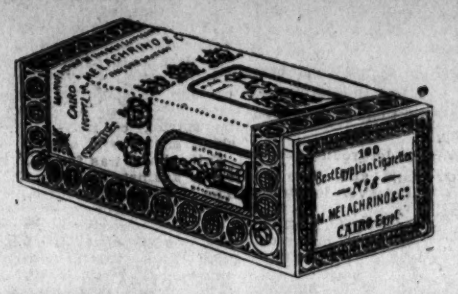

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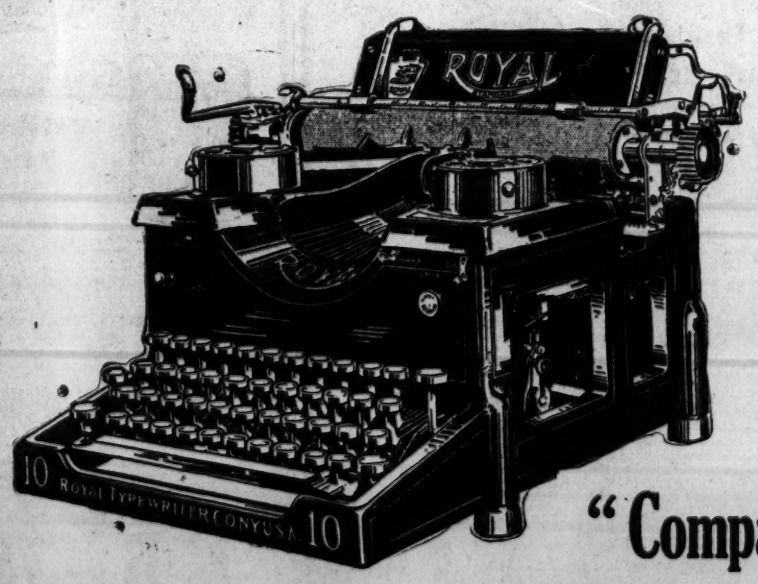

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(Continued From Page 17)

may get his view of the situation here. He had long talks with the Chancellor, Von Jagow and Zimmermann, and also met Doctor Solf, the Colonial Minister; Von Gwinner, head of the Deutche Bank; Butmann, of the Dresdner Bank, and Doctor Rathenau, head of the General Electric Company and many corporations, who is now engaged with the General Staff in providing raw materials for Germany.

I think the Germans are getting short of copper and nickel, especially the latter. Copper lightning rods of churches have been taken, and an effort was made to take the brass reading desk in the American Church and the fittings in the Japanese Embassy.

I think from underground rumors that the Germans and the propagandists will endeavor to embroil us with Japan.

Baroness von Schroeder, a Von Tirpitz spy, stated the other day that Japan would send a note to the United States of America making demands on the United States in regard to the Japanese immigration question.

There was a well-defined report that Germany would issue a manifesto stating that enemy merchant ships would be fired on without notice, and this because of orders alleged to have been found on British ships ordering merchant ships to fire on submarines at sight.

The Chancellor told me he was ready for peace, but that all his emissaries had met with a cold reception in the allied countries of France, England and Russia.

A fight against the Chancellor has been started in the home of the Junkers—the Prussian Chamber. The powerful liberal papers are jumping hard on the disturbers and the Chancellor hits back quite hard. These Junkers are demanding unlimited submarine war and are stirred up by Von Tirpitz. It is one of their last kicks, as soon a real suffrage will have to be introduced in Prussia. The Chancellor foreshadowed this in opening this Prussian Chamber, hence the tears!

Doberitz, August 10, 1915.

Order

The unheard-of and rough treatment, which according to reliable information, has been accorded to civilian prisoners and particularly German women and children who remain in England, has caused the withdrawal of all privileges formerly granted to English Prisoners of War. On this account permission for all kinds of amusements and games has been cancelled.

The time for bathing has been limited to ten minutes.

The English Prisoner of War, McLachlan, was shot dead early on the 7th August, whilst attempting to escape.

The English Prisoner of War, Orton, has been summoned to a Military Trial owing to resistance against Authority.

ALBERTI,
Oberst und Kommandant
des Gefangenenlagers Doberitz.

Sometimes commanders of German prison camps, without authority, undertook to make the prisoners suffer for alleged and unproved misdeeds of the British people. This order, issued by Colonel Alberti, commander of the Doeberitz Camp, is an example of such unauthorised and unjustifiable reprisals.

The visit of Colonel House here was undoubtedly, from this end, a success; and I am glad that he can give the President a fresh and impartial view.

March 1 we go on a milk and butter card regime. I have put the Polish question (food) up to Zimmermann and asked informally if proper guarantees against the direct taking of food and money from Poland will be stopped, if relief is sent; no answer yet.

In spite of what I was told by certain exalted personages last Autumn, I think that if the war continues much longer the President will be welcomed as a mediator. In fact, there are a number of cartoons and articles appearing in the newspapers which, in tone, are against the President because he does not insist on peace.

I think that we may soon look for a very strong German attack on the west front, an endeavor to break through before the time when the French and English are contemplating their offensive, which is probably some time in March.

At or about the same time there will probably be great Zeppelin attacks on London and on other English centers. It is reported that in their next offensive the Germans will use a more deadly form of poison gas.

I think Germany was about to offer to sink no merchant ships without notice and putting crews, etc., in safety, if England would disarm merchant ships, but now, since the President's letter to Stone, both the Chancellor and Von Jagow say they are convinced that America has a secret understanding with England and that nothing can be arranged.

Cruiser Warfare On Merchantmen

Captain Persius points out in today's Tageblatt that it is not submarines alone that are now, without notice, going to sink armed merchant ships, but cruisers, etc., will take a hand.

It is reported that the Kaiser went to Wilhelmshafen to warn submarine commanders to be careful and that submarines will hunt in pairs, one standing ready to torpedo while the other warns. The German losses at Verdun are small, as artillery fire annihilated enemy first. I think an attack will be made now on another part of the front.

Germany has forbidden the import of many articles of luxury; this is to keep exchange more normal and keep gold in the country. This probably will continue after the war.

Some newspapermen just in from Verdun report the Germans saving men—losses small—going at it with artillery, probably over 1,000 guns, and making a slow and almost irresistible push. Some military attaches think there may be a strong attack somewhere else on the front.

The Verdun attack was undoubtedly made to keep Rumania out.

I think the food question here is getting very serious, but before they are starved out they will starve 6,000,000 Belgians, 11,000,000 Russians and Poles and 2,000,000 prisoners; so that, after all, this starvation business is not practical.

There was a Grand Council of War last week at Charleville to determine whether Von Tirpitz's proposition, to start an unlimited submarine blockade of England, should be started or not—i. e., sink all ships, enemy and neutral, at sight.

Falkenhayn was for this, the Chancellor against, and Von Tirpitz lost. The decision, of course, was made by the Emperor.

Great advertising efforts are being made on the question of the Fourth War Loan. It will, of course, be announced as successful.

There were undoubtedly two submarine parties in Germany, and there may be an unlimited blockade of England.

I think Germany, as at present advised, is willing, if merchant ships are disarmed, to agree to sink no boats whatever without warning and without putting passengers and crew in safety. The Admiralty approves of this.

One of the American correspondents publishes an article in the Lokal Anzeiger on America, in which he makes some statements no loyal American should make just now.

Von Tirpitz Under A Cloud

The "illness" of Von Tirpitz is announced. I think it means his resignation, and have just cabled, although it is possible that his resignation may never be publicly announced. For one thing, the Kaiser and army people began to think it was a bad innovation to have any officer or official appealing to newspapers and the "man in the street" in a conflict with superior authority.

I heard that at Charleville conference both the Chancellor and Von Jagow said they would resign if Von Tirpitz's policy of unlimited submarine war on England was adopted.

The food question is becoming really acute—the village people are about starving in some sections and are not as well off as the people in the big towns; it is the policy to keep the people in the cities as content as possible in order to prevent riots, demonstrations, etc.

Some Germans have asked me if the sending of a German "Colonel House" to America would be agreeable to the President. Probably the envoy would be Solf, and he could talk informally to the President and prominent people. If sent he would require a safe conduct from England and France.

I hear the submarines now are mostly engaged in mine laying, at the mouth of the Thames.

Events are beginning to march. At first Von Tirpitz's "illness" was announced, then came his resignation. Yesterday was his birthday and a demonstration was expected; there were many police out, but I could see no demonstrators. The row may come in the Reichstag.

There are two sources of danger; first, a failure at Verdun and the new food regulations may make people ready to accept Tirpitz's guarantee that if he is allowed his way the war can be won and ended. He has a large following already who favor this plan; second, there are some Reichstag members and others who think the Tirpitz people can never be reconciled unless there is a new Chancellor.

The Chancellor sent for me Friday. I think the Chancellor wants to keep peace with America and also wishes to make a general peace. He talked, or rather I talked, a little about terms. He still wants to hang on to Belgium, but I think will give most of it up; but is fixed for an indemnity from France. The loss of life here is affecting every one. The Chancellor is a very good man, and I think honestly desires an honorable peace.

Potatoes are restricted from today, ten pounds per head in twelve days, not much; bacon and lard virtually not to be had, butter only in small quantities and meat out of reach of the poor.

I told the Chancellor I thought a great source of danger to the good relations of Germany and U.S.A. was in Mexico, that if we had trouble there, had to raise a large army and rouse the military spirit at home, the President might find it hard to hold the people. This struck him as a new view, as most Germans think that Mexican troubles are to their advantage, and I am sure Villa's attacks are "made in Germany."

I shall not go home; both the Chancellor and Von Jagow have begged me not to go.

I sent a cable about the possible stirring up of our colored people by propagandists. I notice that there are great fires in many cities of the South.

It is reported that Prussian State Railways were given the banks as additional security for the last loan, but I do not see how this could be, as the railways are Prussian and the loan imperial.

Several South American diplomats here think that in case of war between the United States and Germany public opinion in their countries will demand the seizure of the German ships and possible war.

Orders To Sink At Sight

April, 1916. I am just off to the Reichstag, where the Chancellor is to speak. I have no news here and none from America, but it seems to me five boats sunk almost at once will rather strain things at home. Here they do not want war with America. Perhaps Von Tirpitz before leaving gave these submarine commanders these orders to sink at sight.

I think the Germans will eventually encircle and take Verdun, mostly now for moral effect.

Von Jagow will shortly give Conger (Associated Press) an interview disclaiming any intention on Germany's part of attacking America after the war. "A guilty conscience, etc.," and "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse."

Every night 50,000,000 Germans cry themselves to sleep because all Mexico has not risen against us.

Part of Germany goes soon on meat rations. The food question is becoming acute, but they will last through here.

I think that the Germans would now, in spite of previous statements by a high authority, welcome the intervention of the President looking toward peace. Colonel House is so relied on here that he would be doubly welcome as the bird with the olive branch.

It looks more and more as if the issue of the campaign (in America) would be peace or war! On this issue the Germans at the last moment will have to side with the President.

The recent sessions of the Reichstag have been lively. Liebknecht caused a row on several occasions—once by interrupting the Chancellor to imply that the Germans were not free, next to deny that the Germans had not wished the war, and another time by calling attention to the attempts of the Germans to induce Mohammedan and Irish prisoners of war to desert to the German arms, the Irish being attacked through Sir Roger Casement. Liebknecht finally enraged the Government by calling out that the loan subscription was a swindle.

The German-American spies and traitors are hard at work at 48 Potsdammer Strasse and also at the Overseas News Service, a concern paid for by Krupps. Mr. ——, in addition, gains money by getting permits for goods to go out of Germany, capitalising his "pull," as it were. Some of the money for their dirty work is given them by Roselius, of Bremen, proprietor of the "Caffee Hag." ——, a traitor, who also writes against the President, also works with the gang.

This cry in America that German babies have not sufficient milk is all rot. One of our doctors has reported on the subject. The cry is only raised to get a hole in the British blockade.

The Germans are going to Verdun carefully, and an imitation of each French position or trench they wish to take—planned from airmen's and spies' reports—is constructed behind the German lines and the German soldiers practice taking it until they are judged letter perfect and are put to work to capture the original.

It is said the Germans have developed a submarine periscope so small as to be almost invisible and which works up and down so that only at intervals, for a second or so, does it appear above the water. Also, it is said the wireless vibrations by means of copper plates at each end are transmitted through the boat, and every member of the crew learns the wireless code, and no matter where working can catch the vibrations.

Note about the Sussex and other four ships just in, I think Germany is now determined to keep peace with America, as the plain people are convinced that otherwise the war will be lengthened—a contingency abhorrent to all.

Suffrage Leader In Congress Given Famous Flag

Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana and the only woman member of the House of Representatives, was presented with the American flag which flew from the House flagstaff during the consideration and passing of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment. The presentation was made by J. J. Sinnott, doorkeeper of the House, and Representative Carter, of Massachusetts, who cast the deciding vote for the amendment.

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LUXEMBURG'S DUCHESS WON'T WED A PRUSSIAN

Geneva, Switzerland, March 7.—Inhabitants of Luxemburg, including two Judges, and also several Swiss tradesmen, have arrived in Zurich. They declare that the refusal of the young Duchess of Luxemburg to accept a Prussian Prince as a husband continues to cause the greatest irritation in Berlin royal circles. Nearly every three months a new Prince is sent down to Luxemburg and the Duchess is obliged to receive him. The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, now 24 years of age, the most beautiful of six beautiful sisters, succeeded her father in 1912. All the sisters were educated by French governesses. It is said that when the Kaiser passed through Luzemburg, a fortnight after the German Army had invaded the country, and called to pay his respects, Marie Adelaide, the Grand Duchess, declined to receive him.

MILLIONS GROW RAPIDLY

Little Heiresses' Money Found In Unexpected Places

(From The Chicago News)

While Marion and Jean Stewart, fifteen and five years old, heirs to the estate of their father, John W. Stewart, the late speedometer manufacturer, play at being "movie queens" in their home at 2314 Lincoln Parkway, their riches keep piling up faster than the profits of the lucky owners of "war babies."

Each day seems to add to the wealth of the Stewart children. Money is found in unexpected places. The story of their rapidly climbing wealth has been told at a tax hearing in the County Court. When Mr. Stewart died June 1, 1916, he left $3,000,000 in cash to the two girls. Mrs. Stewart died nine months later. After her death more than $600,000 in cash and bonds were found in an old valise she had sent from Acon, N. C., to Leander H. La Chance, 1020 Ardmore Avenue, executor of the estate and guardian of the girls.

And then a clerk in Mr. Stewart's New York office, while cleaning out a desk, found deposit slips representing $1,800,000 in six loop banks. A few days ago Mr. La Chance received a bill from the National Safe Deposit Company for $7.50 rent due on a deposit box used by Mr. Stewart. Accompanied by Attoney John D. Black, he investigated; the box was opened and $250,000 in currency was found inside.

FORD WILL BUILD 'TANKS'

New Small Type For Two Men Will Be Produced By Wholesale

Detroit, March 7.—While Ford Motor Company officials refuse to discuss the subject, it is understood from good authority that the company will make light "tanks" for the United States and the Allies on a wholesale scale.

Work on the first model is under way, and with formal approval of this by the Government, production will be pushed. The first tank will be ready for shipment within sixty days, it is expected.

The Ford "tank" is to be much smaller than the Britsh and French machines. It will carry a driver and a machine-gun operator and be driven by two gasoline engines of standard type. It will have the usual caterpillar traction.

'Author Of Keep The Home Fires Burning' Is Killed In Air Raid

London, March 11.—The bodies of Mrs. Lena Guilbert Ford, an American poetess, and her son, about 30 years old, were discovered today in the wreckage of a house destroyed in the German air raid last week. In this house twelve persons were killed.

Mrs. Ford formerly lived in Elmira, N. Y. She was author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," one of the most popular of the English war songs. She had made her home recently with her son Walter, in the northwestern section of London. Her mother, Mrs. Brown of Elmira, was extricated on Friday from the wreckage of the house and taken to a hospital seriously injured. The Ford home and five adjacent houses were wrecked by a bomb.

BILLY SUNDAY TO FRONT

Will Fight The Devil In Trenches After Chicago Revival

Atlantic City, N. J., March 10.—Billy Sunday will spend three months in the trenches at the battle front fighting the devil, according to his son, Lieut. George A. Sunday, United States Signal Corps, who is on a short furlough at the Hotel Traymore.

As soon as the evangelist finishes a twelve weeks campaign he opened today in Chicago he will start abroad. He expects to return for a revival at Providence, R. I., the latter part of September.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
Hhe C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N .s.s. Sunkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday, and may b expected to arrive today about 1 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Y. Sun and Chung Fuk Yaw.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin, etc.:—Mr. E. W. Adam, Mrs. F. W. Maye, Mrs. Milles and Mr. and Mrs. S. Heibling and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mrs. Ross Thomas and Miss Egle. From Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Borgeeste.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. F. F. Stanley.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mr. G. M. Smith.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from River Ports:— Mr. and Mrs. Keane, Messrs. Monillae and Lepice.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Yora, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kumafuku, Mr. N. Takeuchi, Mr. A. Kawasumi, Miss S. Morita, Messrs. I. Doi, I. Nedzu, G. Nishiyama, S. Nakane, M. Ikuta, K. Saito, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. A. Z. Zwinpfer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Land and child, Mrs. Bessie Esdale, Master C. Marshall, Mrs. Grace McGregor, Messrs. A. Gregor, J. M. Walku, G. S. Schniedn, J. L. Jeffeoat, Mrs. L. E. Freeman, Messrs. G. Guignard, Francis Stanly, F. A. Sindeband, H. Holter, D. S. Remodio, E. Fulter and Mrs. F. F. Caiter.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan:—Mrs. T. Tsumura, Messrs. S. Fujinami, H. Uchino, K. Kinkō, E. R. Gourdean, J. Maeda, J. Imayama, Laurence Farrell, D. Beretta, T. Kobayashi, and Miss O. Shields.

Launch Services

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

The tender conveying passengers for the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's jettey at 1 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 2		Chuya maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Apr 11	Japan	Daiya mrru	1685	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Apr 8	Chinwangtao	Feicbing	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 12	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2871	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 3	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	O. S. K.	
Apr 5		Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 11	Japan	Kojun maru	1308	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Apr 12	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1586	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 12	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 18	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 21	Japan	Mongoogai				
Apr 6	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Apr 3	Japan	Niigata maru	1168			
Apr 9	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co.	
Mar 28	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1148	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salahadji				
Apr 5	Chefoo	Talshun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Apr 9	Hankow	Tsaangtah	475	Br.	C.I.& E.L.Co.	
Apr 1	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Rus.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Apr 12	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 20	Japan	Yei maru	1599	Jap.	K.M.K.	
Apr 10	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIH	—	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OBI	..	Curise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
England via H'k'ng & S'apore	Kitano maru	..	..		..	‡8.00	17(13)
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	A7.30		..	..	17(13
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00		..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00				
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	10 30			..	..	10.00
Tomorrow							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m		..	..	..	c20.00	19.30
Russia via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Swatow	Hoihow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..		
Japan ports	Yamashiro m	18.00	17.00		..		17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	21.00				..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..		..		21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..		..		21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.		..	17.00		..	..	17.00
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo			15.00		..		
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, April 16.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	13.00		..	..	..	11.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00		..	..	8.30
Wednesday, April. 17.							
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	c14.00	13.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00		..	..	
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	13.00	13.30	..	..	..	12.30
Friday, April. 19.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	c2 .00	19.30
Sunday, April 21.							
Manila	Suwa maru	..	..	..	..	D16 00	15 30
Tuesday, April 23.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	B1.00	20(22)
Wednesday, April 24.							
Japan & America via Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	F8.30	8.00

* I class mail, Parcel Post and Money orders 3 p.m. at the U. S. Post Office.
‡ Parcel Pos and Money orders 11 a.m. at the U. S Post Office.

A Parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day.
B Letters and Boxes with declared value 8 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
C Letters and Boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.
D Letters and Boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
E Letters and Boxes with declared value 5 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
F Letters and Boxes with declared value 8 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
G Letters and Boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 1 p.m. and Money orders 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
27 NANKING ROAD

OFFICES TO LET
TO LET on Nanking Road, Building suitable for offices or store.

HOMES FOR SALE
Newly constructed residences in both settlements, all modern conveniences, flush closets, garage, tennis lawns, etc.

HOUSES FOR RENT
In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
27 NANKING ROAD

TRADE MARK
BRASCOLITE
DIFFUSION PLUS REFLECTION

THE HIGH EFFICIENCY of the Brascolite is obtained by the arrangement of the bowl and reflector which direct all emitted light to the working plane with a minimum absorption by the bowl and reflector and no absorption by the ceiling. Brascolite has an average efficiency of effective luminous on the working plane of 65% as against 35% for ordinary semi-indirect systems and 25% for totally indirect systems.

International Import and Export Co., 6, Kiukiang Road

Going to build?
Cover it with
***Certain-teed* Roofing**

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, garage, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is *durable* and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite *Guarantee*.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call upon our
Buiiding Material Division
5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 778

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
—: SHANGHAI :—
BRANCHES: Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Hongkong, Changsha, Urga, Tsinan, Kalgan, Harbin, Vladivostock

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9 41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 21	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10 31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20 21	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.1'	16.16	17 41	..	..	...
CHINKIANG ... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5 06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14 15	16.30	19.20	19 50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15 30						
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	8.18						
TIENTSIN) arr	..	16 2						
CENTRAL) dep.	..	16 5						
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50						

(Second day: I.P.R., P.M.R.)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. 1.P.R. (Second day)	..
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20 27		..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12 56		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14 20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG .... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.08	18.16	1 00
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14 12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19 00	21.0	..	7.00

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.10	8.10	10.55	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	20.00
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsknah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsa ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.40	15.20
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsa ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.25
Yeknah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.46	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.37*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.55*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.35	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	
Kensnangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	
Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15	
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant C--

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 13, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105½ = Tls.	94.78
@ 73 = Mex.	$129.82
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	72.75
Whal Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	250
Copper Cash per tael	1810
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4½d. = Tls.	4.57
exch. @ 73 = Mex.	$6.26
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	46½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T.	4/4½
London Demand	4/4½
India T.T.	292
Paris T.T.	597
Paris Demand	598
New York T.T.	104
New York Demand	104½
Hongkong T.T.	70½
Japan T.T.	49½
Batavia T.T.	223

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s.	Cdts. 4/6½d.
London 4 m/s.	Docy. 4/6½d.
London 6 m/s.	Cdts. 4/7d.
London 6 m/s.	Docy. 4/7½d.
Paris 4 m/s.	625
New York 4 m/s.	Docy. 108½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 432	@ 4/4¼	£1
" 1	@ 593	Francs 6.61
" 0.97	@ 103¼	Gold $1
" 1	@ 50	Yen 2.23
" 1	@ 15	Rupees 3.64
" 1	@ —	Roubles —
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 13, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Waterworks 6% debs. @ Tls. 85.00
Yangtsepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 9.15
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.75
Consolidated Tls. 2.35

Unofficial

Shanghai Race Club 6% debs. @ Tls. 86.00

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914), LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Secretaries & General Managers.
17500

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 12:—

White Silk.—Further business has been booked for America generally at Tls. 5 decline. For Europe a few small purchases are reported.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus 1, Tls. 640, Red Dragon 1, Tls. 640. Black Horse 1, Tls. 635.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 665 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 660 av. Yuen Shi Kai and Republican Flag Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 640 av. Black Lion 1 and 2, Tls. 630 av. Three Arrow 1 and 2, Tls. 630 av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 625 av. Gold Bird Ex. Tls. 590. Gold Sheep 1, Tls. 590.

Yellow Silk.—There has been some interest displayed on basis of Tls. 402½ Tls. 415 for Mienchews, Tls. 300, Tls. 307½ Sychongs.

Tussah Filatures, 3 coc.—A big business has been done for America, principally at Tls. 340 av. for best grades with prices rising to Tls. 350 av. and a small line at Tls. 360 av. Market strong.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, April 10.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:

Tenders for Bills.—Highest price, Tenders at, Receive.

Tenders for Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 5d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5d.; Receive, 27%.

Deferred Transfers. — Highest price, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Tenders at, 1s. 4d. 29/32. Receive, 27%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.000.000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6.000.000 fixed. The rate for next week's Council Bills has been fixed. The selling rate for Transfers will be 1s. 6d. and for Deferred Transfers and Bills 1s. 5d. 29/32.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 10.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot; 2s. 4¼d. Value.
July to December: 2s. 6¼d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, April 9:

Spot; 2s. 4¼d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 6½d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 13, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Telephones @ 79.00 cash
Laou Kung Mows @ Tls. 89.00 Apr.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$260,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... *" 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, *Manager.*

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lump	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,296,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,895,923.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chaangchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
9, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Seattle
Dalny	Manila	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Shimonasaki
Harbin	Nagasaki	Singapore
Hongkong	Newchwang	Sydney
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsinanfu
		Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)	$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,343,000.00
	U.S. $7,843,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	80,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.
Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3534 General Office.

行 銀 孚 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. B. HAR, Sub-Manager.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

We have this day appointed the China Film Syndicate our Representatives in China, Hongkong and Indo-China for the handling and exploiting TRIANGLE KEYSTONES and TRIANGLE FEATURES (which are copyrighted) for which we hold the Exclusive Rights in the Far East (Except Japan and Siberia).

Any Person or Persons, who illicitly import this Brand of Films and Exhibit same in the Territories above mentioned, will do so at their risk and peril.

Dated this 11th April, 1918.
AUSTRALASIAN FILMS
LIMITED, SYDNEY.
By their Attorney,
E. R. GOURDEAU.
17523

Exhibition of
New British and Italian War Films
Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
and
G. de Rossi, Esquire.
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday, 16th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
BRITISH FILMS:
Woolwich Arsenal.
American Troops in London.
Royal Flying Corps.
ITALIAN FILMS:
On the Mountains 2 reels.
With several Topical Budget showing Work in Palestine, in Britain and in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.
17428

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantation, Limited
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m.
The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 16th April, to 23rd April, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1918.
17519

DRINK:—
M. J. B. Coffee
WHY ?
Because each can is guaranteed
17490.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.
PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

Kingman Bros.
DENTAL SURGEONS
Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

THE SAVOY HOTEL
No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.
Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening
Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.
Music by the Savoy Orchestra.
Special features this week:
THE MENDOZAS
The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing
In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.
Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.
Telephone No. 2510.

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 22nd April, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1918.
17517

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.
DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.
DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.
16944

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also think of
WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. report as follows in their report for week ending April 11:

Share business during the week has been somewhat quieter since our last report. Rates have been well maintained, generally speaking, and rises have been recorded in the case of certain Cottons. (Ewos Tls. 180, Internationals Tls. 116, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 86) and a few other stocks. Shanghai Docks continue in demand at Tls. 106½. S. and H. Wharves touched Tls. 72 and are enquired for at Tls. 70. Langkats are wanted at Tls. 16½. Rubbers continue dull, but "bargains" can always find ready buyers.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.
Cable Address
ASTOR
The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For April 14th and 15th
Paramount Pictograph
"A SAFE INVESTMENT"
COMEDY
and
The Five Parts Feature
"Common Ground"
with
MARIE DORO
MATINEE
Today, 14th, with
"Common Ground"

AMUSEMENTS

THE ELDORADO

3 JUKONG ROAD
By Special Request of Our Patrons, we have decided to hold another
Masquerade Ball
On Saturday, April 20th, 1918
Three Handsome Prizes!
One for the Best Costume !
Two for the Best Dancing Couple !
(COMPETITION: WALTZ)
50% of the value of Tickets Sold to be given to the Allied Red Cross Funds
TICKETS $2.00 EACH
Prof. Martinez' Orchestra
Commencing 10 p.m.

Isis Theatre Corner of JUKONG and N. SZECHUEN ROADS
The pioneer and premier picture palace, the house of quality and comfort showing the very best pictures and giving full value for your money.
MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.
Showing THE GRAY GHOST Episodes 1 and 2
Exclusive to this Theatre, presentation of the Famous "BLUE-BIRD" Photoplay
"Bettina Loved a Soldier"
Comedy Drama in 5 acts.
Featuring Louise Lovely and Francelia Billington
(The two most beautiful Girls ever seen together on the screen)
AND
RUPERT JULIAN
Film Version of the Famous Novel
"ABBE CONSTANTIN"
BY
LUDOVIC HALEVY
Member of the French Academy
In presenting this Charming "BLUE-BIRD" photoplay, we believe we are doing a distinct service to our patrons. The story is holding as well as delicate and charming, the photographic interpretation is entirely beautiful and the film is one which we feel confident will add distinction to our Theatre.
KEYSTONE COMEDIES
—ON— MONDAY 15TH APRIL. THE GRAY GHOST—EPISODES 3 & 4—

Olympic Theatre
Saturday, April 20th, 1918
FIFTH HISTORICAL CONCERT
BY
A. MIROVITCH
CHOPIN RECITAL

PART I.
1. Fantasia F minor
2. 3 Préludes
   17—A flat major
   19—E flat major
   24—D minor
3. (a) Nocturne B major
   (b) 3 Mazurkas
   (c) Valse E minor
   (d) Polonaise E flat minor
4. Ballade G minor

PART II.
5. (a) Six Studies: op. 10 Nos. 3, 7, 11. op. 25 Nos. 7, 9. op. 10 No. 5.
   (b) Berceuse.
   (c) Scherzo C Sharp Minor.
6. Sonate B-flat Minor, grave doppio movimento,
   Scherzo, Marcia Funebre, Finale.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Direction: A. STROK.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for Tonight, April 14th
The Great French Gold Rooster Film
"Mater Dolorosa" or "The Torture of Silence"
"Mater Dolorosa" or "The Torture of Silence"
A Drama Full of Tragedy and Soul Stirring Scenes
Mme. Emmy Lynn as Marthe Berliac.
M. Tallier as Claude Berliac.
M. Gildes as John the servant.
M. F. Gemier as Dr. Gilles Berliac
PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE HOUSE OF PATHE AND A "GOLD ROOSTER" SUCCESS.
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Some happy snappy pictures of things happening in U.S.A.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Joy days with the boys after fighting—in the old village, London-on-the Thames.
THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
SERIES No. 4
"The Tactless Teuton" "Blighty" "A. D. 1950" "To The Point," etc.
The Pictures that Made the Army Laugh.
A BUNDLE OF FUN "DAD AND THE GIRLS" LIKE OLD TIMES, Eh
MATINEE, TODAY, "The Seven Pearls"
Episode 11. THE GEM'S JEOPARDY. Episode 12. BURIED ALIVE

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Location: Chang Su Ho Gardens. Grand Opening Night
Monday, April 15th, at 9.15 p.m.,
HARMSTON'S
The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD
See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.
Our Managerie consists of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.
Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons
DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.
When Children will be admitted all half price to all parts of the Circus
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats	$15.00	Second Chairs	$1.50
Single Seat, Box	3.00	Stalls	1.00
First Chairs	2.00	Gallery	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the $1.00 and $1.50 seats
BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY
W. Harmston. Proprietor — C. M. Bruce, Band Master. — R. Alton & W. Symons, Agents
17502

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
LAST PERFORMANCE
OF THE
Charlie Chaplin

PROGRAMME

MATINEES
Today, April 14th, at 3.15
MATINEE PRICES
Dress Circle . . . $1.20 and 0.60
Stalls . . . . . $0.70 and $0.40

BOOKING AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 17		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 20		Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 20		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
May 4		Tacoma & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 11	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br	C. P. R.
.. 19		Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro-maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 19			Penza		
.. 21		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Dai Ichi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	.	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 14	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Liverpool etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 14	D.L	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14	D.L	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B. & S.
.. 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
.. 15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M. .N. Co.
.. 16	a. m.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. &
.. 16	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	A.M.	Foochow	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15		Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 18	D.L	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
.. 21	D.L	Swatow & Hongkong	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S
.. 21	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 24	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 25	D.L	Hongkong and Canton	Sandakan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25			Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 27	..	Hongkong & Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. R.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Suma maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16		Chinwangtao	Yei maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
.. 16	9.00	Tsingtao	Sakushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 16	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 19		Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 2	..	T'tsin Dairy via Tsingtao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 3	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 14	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	M.N	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	M.N	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 15	M.N	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 15	M.N	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 16	M.N	Wuhu	Tasisui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 18	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 13	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
.. 13	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.	W W
.. 13	Hongkong	China	5.60	Am.	C.M.S.Co	KLYW
.. 13	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 13	Hankow	Tungting	1265	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
.. 13	Chefoo	Siangsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 13	Chinwangtao	Asaka maru		Jap		
.. 13	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	967	Jap	Sumitomo Shokai	
.. 13		Tungwan	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 13	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	1815	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13	San Francisco	Tenyo maru		Jap.	Alexander
.. 13	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13		Harold Dollar	2824	Br.	Robert Dollar
.. 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Monday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 259.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Poo-tung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nganking, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, April 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 15, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Heinchi, Captain E. Hausen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Tuesday, April 16, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 21, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct. — The Kailan Mining s.s. Yei Maru April 16. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. 1115.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on May 2, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. COLUSA .....June 12	

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4
For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 30, May 2
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, May 7, May 9
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
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On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Russia.....May 11	Empress of Russia.....April 27
Empress of Japan.....May 25	Empress of Japan†.....May 14
Empress of Asia.....June 8	Empress of Asia .....May 24
	Empress of Russia.....June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.
Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco,	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco,	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
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North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
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JUNE 24, SEP. 3
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	April 26

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 20
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	April 24

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April —

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1936	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2304	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1009	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2282	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	688	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

TUAN MAY MAKE TRIP SOUTHWARD LIKE FENG

A trip to Hankow similar to the one made by President Feng Kuo-chang to Pengpu will be taken by General Tuan Chi-jui next week, according to the Chinese press. General Tuan will consult General Tsao Kun on military plans for the subjugation of Hunan and Kwangtung.

The family of General Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien arrived at Tientsin Friday. It is expected that General Chang himself will arrive at Peking today.

The report of the execution of General Chen Chien, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces in Hunan, by General Tan Hao-min was confirmed by Mr. Tan Chi-ching, a nephew of General Tan Yen-kai, who arrived at Shanghai Friday. He stated that although the punishment was imposed because of Chen's failure to hold Yochow, there were other causes. General Lu Yu-kwan, the son of General Lu Yung-ting, he said, has also been back to his father in Kwangsi under military escort.

Charging Tuchun Chang Huai-chi with negligence of duty and causing the disturbance of peace in the province, the Shantung provincial assembly has demanded the return of the Shantung troops to their own province and to abandon their work in the participation in the civil strife, according to a Tsinan telegram, last night.

Brigands in the province are terrorising the populace since the departure of the local forces under General Chang for the Hunan front, while the assistance rendered by the Kiangsu and Fengtien troops for the suppression of the tufei has been of no avail.

Drive In Flanders Is Aimed At Calais

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is a confession of the failure of the Amiens thrust and adjure their readers to have patience because the strategy of the Supreme Command is still unrevealed.

Only Diversion At First

Paris, April 12.—A semi-official communique states that the German attack in Flanders was originally intended to be a diversion but, owing to its initial success, it has been changed into an attack pushed through to the full with fresh divisions.

The threatened objective is specially the mining district of Bethune, for it would be very rash of the enemy to aim at reaching Dunkirk.

It is impossible to foresee the issue, but it should be contemplated with confidence, for the British possess a second very powerful position which they have not yet reached and on which their resistance would be considerably facilitated. Moreover, the arrival of reinforcements cannot fail to re-establish the situation.

Clemenceau Publishes Emperor Karl's Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

of sacrifice of the whole French people.

"It is particularly agreeable to me that, though for the moment opponents, no real divergence of views and aspirations separates my Empire and France. I am justified in hoping that my lively sympathies with France, joined with those prevalent in the monarchy, will forever prevent the return of the state of war, for which no responsibility can be assigned to this end.

"And to show the reality of these sentiments, I beg you to convey secretly and unofficially to President Poincare that I shall support by every means, using all my influence with my Allies, the just claims of France regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

"Further, Belgium should be entirely re-established in her sovereignty, keeping the whole of her African possessions with our prejudice or compensation for her loss.

"Servia shall be re-established as a sovereignty. We are ready to assure her an equitable, natural access to the Adriatic, besides extensive economic concessions, but Austria-Hungary will demand assurances, guaranteed by the Entente Powers, that Servia will suppress any political society, tending to the disintegration of Austria-Hungary.

"The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas in that connection until a legal and definitive Government has been established there.

"I ask you to ascertain the opinion, firstly, of France and England with a view to preparing the ground with the Entente for opening official negotiations.

"Hoping that we shall thus be able for both sides soon to terminate the suffering of so many millions.

"I beg you to believe my very lively fraternal affection, "Karl."

Carneiro Here To Stand Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

any complaints of large losses suffered by them.

Steps to effect the arrest of the fugitives were immediately taken by Consul-General D'Oliveira and on December 16 word was received here that J. L. Carneiro had been taken into custody in Moji and that the other two men were under surveillance in Nagasaki. Subsequently all three were arrested by the Japanese authorities pending the answer to the application for their return. J. L. Carneiro was held in the Shimonoseki jail for a time and was then transferred to Nagasaki where his compatriots were imprisoned. Detective Nakagawa left for Japan a couple of weeks ago and sailed from Nagasaki with his prisoners on April 11.

The fourth Portuguese subject for whom extradition has been asked, as mentioned, is Mr. J. M. Baptista, formerly employed by the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., and alleged to have absconded with a considerable amount of the firm's funds. He is now in custody in Yokohama.

Books for Educationists and Teachers

	Net Mex.
Arnold: Plans for Busy Work	$0.80
Reading: How to Teach It	1.85
Waymarks for Teachers	2.32
Badley: Education After The War	2.36
Bates: Kindergarten Guide	3.24
Breul: The Teaching of Modern Foreign Languages and the Training of Teachers	1.35
Brown: The Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools	2.35
Bryan: The Basis of Practical Teaching	2.32
Carlton: Education and Industrial Evolution	2.35
Chamberlain: Standards in Education including Industrial Training	1.85
Chancellor: City Schools, Their Direction and Management	2.35
Dinsmore: Teaching A District School	1.85
Dutton: School Management	2.35
Dutton and Snedden: Administration of Public Education in U. S.	3.30
Findlay: Principles of Class Teaching	2.46
Gesell: The Normal Child and Primary Education	2.25
Gilbert: The School and its Life	2.32
Gillette: Vocational Education	1.35
Ham: Mind and Hand	1.85
Hanus: A Modern School	2.35
Hanus: School Efficiency—A Constructive Study	2.25
Hanus: Educational Aims and Educational Values	1.85
Horne: Idealism in Education	2.32
Hoyt: Studies in the History of Modern Education	2.90
Jones: Principles of Education	2.25
Kerschensteiner: Education for Citizenship	1.85
Klemm: Public Education in Germany and in the United States.	2.80
Lyles: Three Things Every Boy Must Have	1.40
La Rue: The Art and the Science of Education	1.85
Lyttelton: School Boys and School Work	1.58
Malleson: Early Training of Children	1.50
Maxwell: A Quarter Century of Public School Development	1.85
Morgan: Studies in Pedagogy	3.30
Palmer: Play Life in the First Eight Years	2.25
Peabody: Lectures to Kindergarteners	1.85
Putnam: A Manual of Pedagogics	2.80
Perry: Outlines of School Administration	2.65
Pritchard and Ashford: A English Primary School	.80
Russell: German Higher Schools	4.05
Schultze: The Teaching of Mathematics	2.35
Seeley: History of Education	2.35
Smith: Boys and Their Management in School	1.35
Thwing: Universities of the World	4.20
Vandewalker: The Kindergarten in American Education	2.32
Welch: Literature in the School	2.32
Weathers: School Cottage and Allotment, Gardening	1.25
White: School Management	1.85
Wood: Children's Play and Its Place in Education	1.25

ON SALE AT

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS AGENTS

C. 453 Honan Road, Shanghai

Food Goes 'Over The Top' In London Restaurants

Eels 25 Cents An Inch, Chicken Wing $1.25—Economies Breed Bad Table Manners And Prompt A New Essay On Roast Pig

London, March 10.—The cost of food is soaring higher than the boldest aviator ventures. Many people advocate a boycott of the fashionable restaurants here which are overcharging enormously, and this idea finds liberal encouragement in the newspapers. Some public eating places have raised the price of food 355 per cent since the meat rationing law went into effect.

It is computed that, speaking generally, the food that used to cost $1.25 in these restaurants now costs $5. The wing of a small chicken costs $1.25 in certain grill rooms near Picadilly Circus. The greatest profits are being made on game and fish, especially on fish. For instance, eels sell in some restaurants for about 25 cents an inch. Sole is being purveyed at about $1.40 each in the best places. Even at the fish wharves people are paying 10 cents each for fresh herrings. Fishermen have been realising fabulous sums for their cargoes.

Old-time patrons of restaurants assert that good manners at table are being affected by the rationing scheme. Many men and women have become unconventional enough to pick up a chop or chicken bone and gnaw the last shred from it, smilingly excusing themselves by saying: "The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat."

Dining in restaurants is becoming a lost art for all save those able to pay extravagant prices. The rationing scheme works out almost as did the "no treating" edict. Not even the prettiest chorus girl now expects her escort to part with one of his meat coupons for her sake—it's against the rationings law.

The number of devices for carrying and conserving sugar is increasing daily. Minutest sugar shakers are in evidence, but many business men who take luncheon in town carry sugar in small packages in their waistcoat pockets. The Food Controller and the Minister of Argiculture are advocating a country-wide establishment of "pig clubs." Every man who has an allotment of land is advised to keep porkers. The pig is attaining a position in the social and alimeatary scale in Old England which it has never reached even in Ireland. But the fact that the food of every home-made pig is deducted from its keeper's rations is some drawback to the scheme, because the fatter a pig becomes at the expense of his owner's rations, the more he will count eventually against his owner's card. Experts on pigs say the best bacon comes from happy pigs, and of course, happiness depends on environment and the human interest taken in the pigs.

'WARE THE WATER CUP!

If your radiator gets hot any of these days because you have been running with your radiator cover all the way up, don't make the mistake of taking off the water cap in the usual fashion to see if all the water has boiled away. A correct imitation of Old Faithful geyser will result, and you are apt to get severely scalded. If you must take off the cap keep it turned away from you on an angle, so that when the water rushes out it will be deflected in some other direction than toward you. But, best of all, just shut off the engine and wait a little until things have cooled off.

Sailed from Shanghai

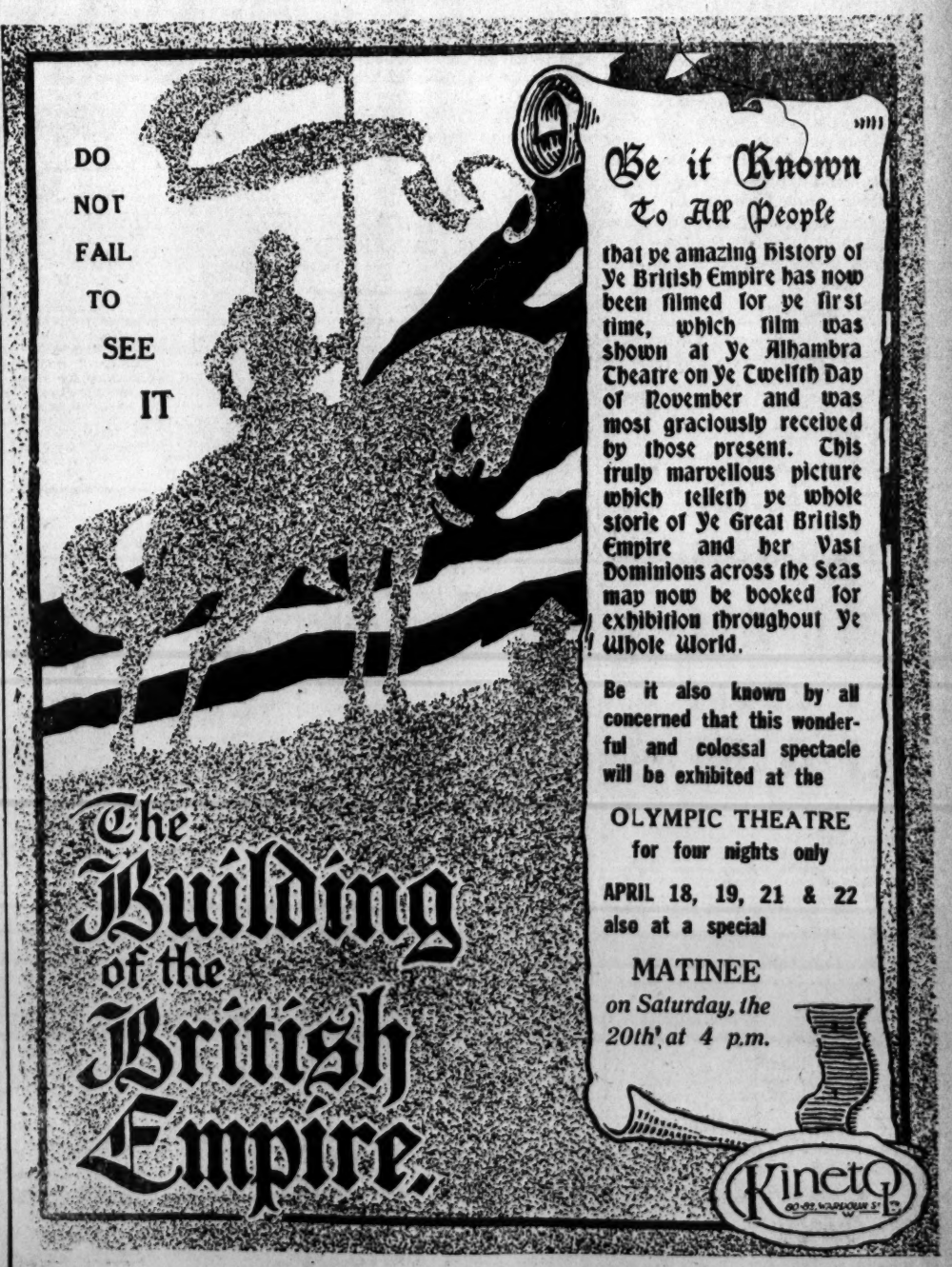
For London, etc.
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 3
For Liverpool
Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 6
For San Francisco
Siberia Maru ..... Mar. 26
Colombia ..... Mar. 30
Tenyo Maru ..... Apr. 12
China ..... Apr. 13
For Tacoma
Justin ..... Mar. 10
For Seattle
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 25
Kashima Maru ..... Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Empress of Asia ..... Apr. 13
For Marseilles, etc.
Altantique ..... Mar. 26
For Post Said
Calcutta Maru ..... Apr. 6

Extraordinary Attraction

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATER

On Thursday, April 18th


DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT
Be it Known
To All People
that ye amazing History of Ye British Empire has now been filmed for ye first time, which film was shown at Ye Alhambra Theatre on Ye Twelfth Day of November and was most graciously received by those present. This truly marvellous picture which telleth ye whole storie of Ye Great British Empire and her Vast Dominions across the Seas may now be booked for exhibition throughout Ye Whole World.
Be it also known by all concerned that this wonderful and colossal spectacle will be exhibited at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
for four nights only
APRIL 18, 19, 21 & 22
also at a special
MATINEE
on Saturday, the 20th, at 4 p.m.
The Building of the British Empire.
KinetO
60-62, WARWICK ST.

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.,

Business and Official Notices

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their offices, No. 6 Kiukiang Road (fourth floor), Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 30, 1918, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 23rd to 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent & Manager.

Shanghai, April 12, 1918.

17541

FLAT TO LET (June-September) comprising; 2 large and one small rooms, separate bathroom, enclosed verandah facing south, large kitchen and servants' quarters; all completely furnished. Bed and table linen, kitchen utencils, crockery, cutlery provided. Tls. 55.00 per month including light, taxes and water. Allies or neutrals. Range Road vicinity. Apply Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

Opportunity for Good Investment

Wanted to borrow Tls. 2,500 for one year with interest at 10% per annum. A fantan is offered as security for the redemption of the loan. This covers a piece of land measuring 2m. 2f. 7l. 3h. situated at Pootung, Gee Chang Jai, in the 24th Chu of the 16th pao, No. Yao (耀) 216 under holder's name Hsu Chi-hsian, together with more than 20 houses thereon. The tipao will endorse the mortgage deed. A surety may also be furnished. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st, December, 1917, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 25th April both days inclusive.

By order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1918.

17486

FINEST

TASMANIAN

I. X. L.

BRAND

JAMS

May be obtained in the following assortment:—

Angelina	Greengage
Beaudette	Jones' Favourite
Apple Jelly	Marmalade
Apricot Conserve	Magnum Bonum Plum
Blackberry	Peach
Blackcurrant	Quince
Black Goliath Plum	Raspberry
Cherry	Red Currant
Egg Plum	Red Currant Jelly
Fig	Strawberry
Ginger and Melon	Violet Plum
Gooseberry	

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS AU PUBLIC

Le Public est informé qu'à partir du 15 Avril, les dénominations des Postes de Police la Concession Francaise sont établies comme suit:

Le Poste situé quartier de l'Est continuera à s'appeler Poste de l'Est;

Le Poste Central actuel, situé Avenue Edouard VII, s'appellera Poste Nord;

Le Poste, situé Avenue Joffre, s'appellera Poste Joffre;

Le Poste, situé Route Pottier, continuera à s'appeler Poste Pottier;

Le nouveau Poste, situé Rue Stanislas Chevalier, deviendra Poste Central.

A ce dernier Poste seront transférés à la même date tous les Services (Bureaux du Chef de la Garde, Chef-Adjoint, Chef de la Sûreté, licences automobiles, etc., etc.) installés jusqu'ici dans les locaux de l'Avenue Edouard VII.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
Signé: G. LAFERRIERE.

Municipal Council of the French Concession, Shanghai

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Public is informed that beginning with April 15 the names of the police stations in the French Concession will be designated as follows:

The station situated in the Eastern district will continue to be called the East Station.

The present Central station, situated on Avenue Edward VII, will be called the North Station.

The station situated on Avenue Joffre, will be called Joffre Station.

The station situated on Rue Pottier, will continue to be called Pottier Station.

The new station, situated on Rue Stanislas Chevalier, becomes Central Station.

To the last-named station will be transferred on the same date all the Services (the bureaus of the Chief of Police, the Chief Deputy, Chief of the Surety Office, licenses, automobiles, etc.) hitherto located in the premises on Avenue Edward VII.

By Order,
Secretary of the Council,
Signed: G. LAFERRIERE.

17555

LAST TWO DAYS
OF
HILL'S BAZAAR

We still offer a nice selection of Bed and Table Linen; Bath and Face Towels; White Goods and Dress Material; Hosiery and Underwear; Summer Goods for Children. Take advantage of this rare opportunity.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

	Salary.
One surveying engineer.....	$800
One asst. surveying engineer.	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,
Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.

17427 17483

—BILL SMITH—
says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

A GOOD Selling Distributor is wanted in the important cities of China for the largest best-equipped Tyre and Rubber Goods Manufactory in Japan (under European Supervision). We can supply standard sizes and goods, or make any specials to order, if quantity is sufficiently large, thus giving your goods an individuality, with your Trade-mark, name and address, special design on Motor or Bicycle running part, etc., that will act as a perpetual advertisement. We make all kinds of Rubber Goods, Motor, Bicycle, Ricksha and Carriage Tyres. Our products have patented features which make them equal to the best from Europe and America. Applications for Agency proposal are wanted only from Established Wholesale Tyre and Rubber Goods Distributors who already have connections and who can pay for goods when ordered, with Irrevocable Open Letter of Credit through Yokohama Specie Bank, Tokyo, so that collection can be made after order is completed and shipping documents delivered to the Bank. When answering give complete particulars regarding your firm, territory wanted, your connections, quantity and sizes of your initial and monthly orders, etc., or no notice will be taken of your application. Address Will. H. Brun, Suite 38, International Building, Yokohama, Japan. Particulars regarding anything else wanted from Japan (in quantities) cheerfully supplied on request, with complete details.

A Leading Manufacturer of Universally Used Family Remedies, Medicines, Perfumes and Soaps in Japan (under European Supervision) wants an Active Selling Representative in China.

Will bottle product with labels in English or as you wish, and is willing to back you up with liberal newspaper advertising, if you prove your ability to make progressive sales. Those with established connections and able to give references in Japan will find this an exceptional opportunity for securing the agency of a quick selling line of merit. Give full particulars about yourself, your connections, references, etc., and address W. Brun, Suite 38, International Buildings, Yokohama, Japan.

A. D. C.

179th PRODUCTION

"Hello Shanghai"

A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by

E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918
Thursday, 25th ,, ,,
Saturday, 27th ,, ,,

Booking will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Monday, 15th April, 1918, at 8 a.m.

By Order
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

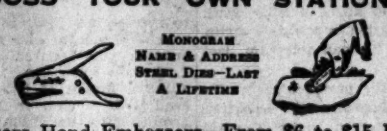
ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

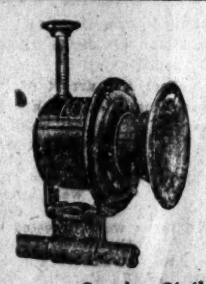
FOR SALE
2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE
(with Kerosene Attachment)
Manufactured by the
ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
Can be seen at the offices of
Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,
6 Kiukiang Road.
Phone C. 1860 Phone C. 1625

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From $6 to $15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST
should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand Operated
WARNING SIGNAL
A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

New Store!!!
JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 28 Broadway
(Astor House Building)
The China Jewellery Co.

17151

LOST

LOST: Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd., certificate dated April 7th, 1916, No. 36 calling for one share distinctive, number 95, in favor of Mr. C. P. Simoes.

The Public are hereby notified that the same has been cancelled and a new one issued instead.

By order of the Board,
The Eastern Syndicate,
General Managers & Secretaries.

17525

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease. Man and Woman's disease.
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.

17257

OFFICES, TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Offices and godowns on ground floor, to let. Tls. 220 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17530 A.19.

WANTED: Well-lighted office. Reply stating particulars, to B.P.O. Box 333.

17524 A.14.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone 1470.

17543

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED from 1st May by lady steno-typist. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

17545 A.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 21

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back. (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large front room and a back room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

17472

WANTED two bachelors, or married couple, large bright room, smaller adjoining, verandah and bathroom, comfortable home. Garden and tennis. Table special care. 23 Weihaiwei Road.

17542 A.16.

TO LET, well furnished front balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Suitable for bachelor or married couple, also small attic room, moderate terms, 12A Quinsan Gardens.

FLAT of 3 rooms, to let, centrally located, with every modern convenience, including electric light, bath and gas range. Newly decorated. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

17521 A.14.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ALLIED LADY wishes to hear of room, with breakfast, to be let, in house occupied by ladies only. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

17537 A.20.

WANTED, room or attic room, with private bathroom, in quiet, Allied or neutral house. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

17501 A.14.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17407

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17416

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately or the 1st of May, furnished house, International or French Concession preferred. Please state particulars, rent, etc., to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

17538 A.17.

WANTED to rent, on 1st of May, an unfurnished house, or a two roomed flat with bathroom, verandah, kitchen and servants room, or sharing half a house. French town or Central. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

17533 A.14.

WANTED: A four roomed house with good attic accommodation. French town or Western district preferred. Please state full particulars in reply, to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

17540 A.27.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, lady steno-typist, one who is thoroughly proficient in office routine. Good offer. Apply between the hours of 10 to 12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. Room No. 9 Ravens Trust Buildings, 15 Nanking Road.

17544 A.17.

WANTED: An experienced stenographer and typist for the American Red Cross. State salary and qualifications. Julean Arnold, Field Representative for the American Red Cross in China, 405 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 169.

17532 A.14.

PARTNER or compradore wanted for taking over of well-known local concern. Capital required Tls. 2,000. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

17527 A.14.

EDUCATIONAL

A LADY wishes to give lessons in music (piano). Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

17536 A.17.

RUSSIAN gentleman to give Russian lessons. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

17535 A.18.

FRENCH lessons, conversations, also translations by qualified French lady teacher, easy method, without grammar. 17 Nanking Road, top floor.

17534

LADY will give a course in dressmaking, blouses, under-clothing, patterns and cutting. Pupils can work with own material. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

17539 A.16.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: A good piano. Price must be moderate. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

17548 A.16.

FOR SALE: Webley Scott automatic pistol, 32 caliber. Practically new, with about 80 rounds ammunition. Reply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

17531 A.16.

FOR SALE: One Indian motorcycle, free engine, 2 cylinders, 7½ h.p. Tyres recently changed. Cycle in good running order. $160.00. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

17518 A.16.

STEPNEY wheels new for sale, one, 815×105, and one 810×90. Also one new motor-cycle rear wheel with belt pulley 26×2. What offers? Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

17526 A.14.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road.

17220

VIOLIN, for sale, fine handmade instrument with splendid tune. Please apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

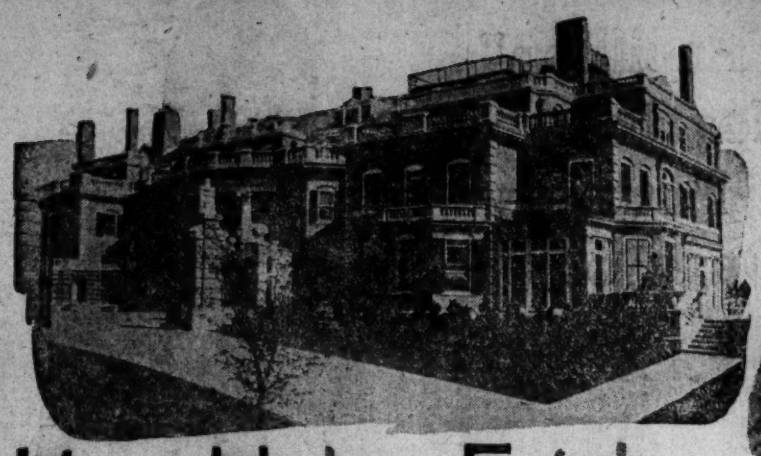
17482

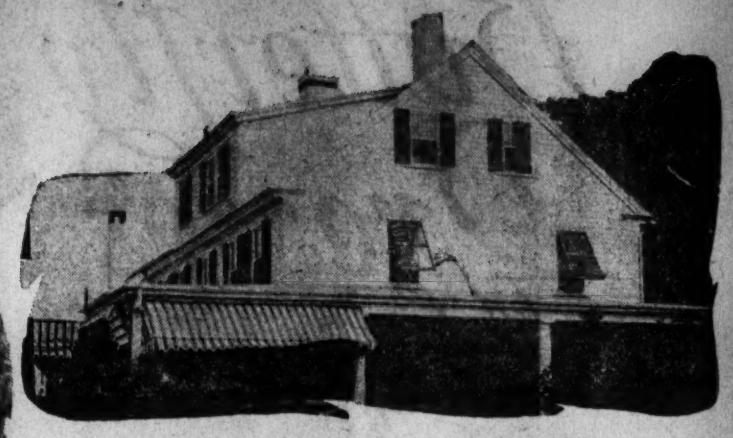
FOR SALE: "Cleveland" motorcycle, in new condition, 2 stroke, 2 speed, clutch and kick-starter. Can be seen and tried any time. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

17493 A.14.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.

17459





The House for Working Girls That Miss Frick Had Built as a "Democratic Offset" to the Palace Her Father Raised at Pride's Crossing, Mass., a Photograph of Which is Shown in the Opposite Corner

How Helen Frick "Held Up" Papa for a Town in France

THOSE who know what great love Henry Clay Frick has for his only daughter Helen, have wondered how she was ever able to win his consent to go to France to do what she calls "her bit." It is no secret that the Pittsburg steel king who counts his wealth by the millions, would like to see Miss Helen one of the social leaders of America—a place that not only by wealth is hers, but much more so because of her own charm, intelligence and graciousness. Every mansion her father has built has been designed about the idea of herself as its spirit.

Instead of gracing any of them, Miss Frick is not so far from the firing line itself, giving her strength and thought unselfishly and fully to the victims of the enemy, helping along our own boys as well and bringing up out of the desolation that the Germans left behind them on their retreat what was before that retreat one of the most beauiful and prosperous towns in northern France.

And it is "papa's" money that is paying for this town! How it came about and how Miss Helen won in the conflict of wills between herself and the "man whom no man can best at any game," as Charles Schwab once called him, is what makes this story. It is also the latest chapter in the affectionate duel between this notable father who is happiest when his riches are giving his daughter the greatest, costliest luxuries, and the girl who is happiest when she can divert these riches away from herself to bring happiness to those who have little.

It is said of Frick, Pittsburg king of coke and steel and New York collector of the masterpieces of art, that he has never yielded his will to that of any other. Once he was Andrew Carnegie's partner. They quarreled and parted interests. When Frick learned that Carnegie had said, "I want to die a poor man," he is quoted as having made the grim reply, "I'll see if I can accommodate him." That sentence, brought to Carnegie, has caused him perhaps more worry than anything else in the world.

How then did he meet his Waterloo at the hands of Miss Helen?

The battlefield was within the walls of his own place at Fifth avenue and Seventieth street, New York. The struggle waged about a town in France.

"I want to rebuild a French town," Miss Helen Frick had said. She said it with that up and downness that characterizes the Frick family.

"Nonsense," her father responded.

"On the contrary, it is good sense and good patriotism," responded "the sole daughter of his heart and house."

"There are many difficulties in the way," adjured the parent.

"When did you ever think of difficulties when you had determined to do something?" she countered. Which was rather a mean advantage to take in view of all she knew about him."

While Miss Frick remembered nothing of the Homestead riots in Pennsylvania, and the days when her father was recovering from the bullet sped toward his heart by Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, during those riots, the events were part of the family history.

"There are dangers attending any such enterprise," her father declared.

"When have you ever stopped in anything you had undertaken because of the danger in it?" said Miss Frick.

A thrust that should have been effective, but Henry C. Frick's habit is to wear a mask while parrying. His adversary studied the mask, but could not read there whether her aim had been true. The combatants retired, as combatants do, to rest upon their arms and consider the next move in the campaign.

While they are resting let us consider Miss Helen. She is one of his two children. With her brother, Childs, she will inherit the hundred-million-dollar Frick fortune.

Since her toddling days her father has noticed manifestations of a tremendous will and a faculty of finding the way to achieve it.

Once he asked her what she would like for a birthday gift. He had hoped she would want something for herself alone that would be worthy of even his wealth.

"Buy me a big park," she said. "You shall have the greatest estate in America," he answered.

"But I don't want it for myself, daddy," she said. "I want it for a playground for the poor children of Pittsburg." So he bought her a five-hundred acre tract, and Miss Helen made thousands of little ones happy there.

Having taken George Vanderbilt's house, one of the twin brownstone mansions on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Mr. Frick proposed to celebrate his five years' lease by giving his daughter the greatest coming out party New York had ever known. His eighteen-year-old offspring calmly said: "No, papa, I'm going to make my debut among my old friends in Pittsburg." Of the manoeuvres and counter-manoeuvres that followed one may only guess by the result. But Miss Helen Frick made her debut as she had wished, among her old friends in Pittsburgh.

Just before the "party" a note came to her father in his New York office: "Papa, dear, won't you come to my party?"

Concerns of great moment were just then pressing upon the redoubtable financier. But directors were ordered to defer a meeting looking to a giant amalgamation. Men of might in the world of money were told to make new appointments, or to "come back next week."

Mr. Frick went to his daughter's party. His enjoyment of the dancing, the laughter, the pretty gowns of his daughter's friends was evident. But he looked often and quizzically at the girl herself. It was on this occasion that he, smiling, said: "I look to Helen to make our name famous."

At Pride's Crossing, Mass., Frick bought a magnificent country place. It was to be a meeting place for social relaxation of the multi-millionaire's friends and their families from the four quarters of the globe. Helen was to be its Princess. But from the mansion his daughter, Helen, was often absent.

"Where's Helen?" her father asked one day of Mrs. Frick and the servants.

"She's been out several hours. She goes out at this time every day," said anxious Mrs. Frick. "I don't know where."

Anxieties tormented Mr. Frick. He who had faced an anarchist with murder in his heart and a pistol in his hand, unafraid, turned pale at the thoughts that beset him. Helen, his fearless young daughter, what rich prize for the mercenary! What a target for the vengeance of those who hated him! He went seeking her himself, half distraught. He found her, standing alone on a knoll, amidst dense woods. She looked at him calmly.

"I've found it!" she said.

"Found what? Helen, you shouldn't ramble through the woods alone."

"The site for the house you are going to build for my girls!"

"What girls?"

"The girls who work for a living in Boston. I was buying gloves in a shop the other day. The girl who waited on me nearly fainted from the heat. She was so pale, Daddy, you should have seen her. And there are thousands just like her, who can't go away in the Summer, or who, if they do, can't afford to go to a nice place. I've decided I want to build a vacation home for them. I've estimated that I can entertain five hundred girls here each Summer in two-week relays."

One of the Famous Fragonards for Which Mr. Frick Paid More Than a Million Dollars.

Miss Helen Frick, Who Has Gone to France to "Do Her Bit" With the Money She Won From Her Father By Threatening to Sell All Her Jewels.

Henry Clay Frick, the Steel and Coke King, Whose Resolution to Keep His Daughter Home From France Fell Before Her Own Will to Go.

The Newest Interesting Demonstration by the Multi-Millionaire Steel Magnate's Daughter of Her Theory That the Best Use for Riches is to Help Humanity

They walked home together. When they reached the Frick mansion its master had promised to build the house and Miss Frick had promised not to roam the weeds, a prey to death dealing anarchists, alone.

It was built—an offset to the luxury of the "Crossing."

More and more democratic grew this daughter of an American prince of finance. She became known among her friends who balanced their bank accounts with three figures, as "the princess of democracy." Her father bought the site of Lenox Library at Seventieth street and Fifth avenue for $2,400,000 and built a five-million-dollar palace on it.

The jewels her father bought her drew only a "Thank you, daddy dear," but her thoughts were in the East Side settlements she had visited and where she proposed to work that she might more fully understand the hard conditions of the hard lives of the submerged tenth.

Came the world [illegible] war. Miss Frick plunged heart deep, head deep, eyes deep, into woman's merciful work of alleviating the sufferings of tortured mankind.

And then—her determination to rebuild one of the devastated towns of France. Her father had told her with emphasis that the idea was nonsense, that it was dangerous, impracticable. There was a pause while each rested on arms. The combat was renewed. The young woman led the assault.

"Papa, I think it is my duty. My bit is to make one of the destroyed towns livable. I can't sleep for thinking of the wives and widows and orphans of the soldiers of France, driven out of their burning homes. Try to realive, papa, what it means to be homeless and penniless."

"But, my dear ——!"

"Papa, I feel called to it. It is my mission. I must do it. I will."

"Daughter ——!"

"Father, you have spent a fortune for your Fragonards. Our home is a great gallery of old masters. Give me one of those pictures. I will sell it. The price will ——"

"No, Helen!"

Miss Frick smiled ever so faintly. She was a good tactician. She knew his Fragonards and his Rembrandts were dearer to him than aught else of this world save his family.

"Then, papa, I shall sell my clothes and jewels. By clearing my jewel caskets and wardrobes I can get enough money."

"I'll talk to your mother, Helen."

There was no resting on arms this time. Miss Frick was victorious but had the tact not to show that she knew it. She had told Mrs. Frick of her desire. Her mother, albiet with reluctance, had agreed to her plan.

"I will go to Europe and offer my services to Col. Grayson P. Murphy. I will look about and confer with the government officials. I will find a town that needs rebuilding and take over the work myself," she had said.

Mrs. Frick had answered as she usually answered her energetic daughter:

"Very well, Helen, if you wish."

The next morning the magnate said to his daughter: "Come to the library after dinner, dear."

With a face as mask-like as his own she followed him to the library, sat at his elbow while he wrote a check. She smiled when he handed it to her, and said: "For your town in France, Helen."

But when she saw the amount of the check she was no longer the combative maiden battling for a cause. She slipped back through the avenue of the years and was again a little girl. She flung her arms about his neck, "O, daddy, dear!" she wept. "Daddy, dear. Thank you. Thank you. I have the best father in the world."

Early this year she sailed for France. Late in February she was at Bourg, a town near Lyons, the silk manufacturing centre of France. She is assisting the Red Cross in providing comfort, shelter, food and clothing for the refugees from the devastated villages of France.

When she sailed she carried with her 400 pairs of blankets, enough woolen cloth to clothe five hundred women and children, and enough seed to make a thousand waste gardens blossom as the rose.

As Spring arises from the white bed of Winter the town she chooses to rebuild will rise out of its ashes. New houses will be built. The yards will be raked of ashes. Painters will make the houses as fresh as a woman in her Spring gown. Want will disappear from one of the towns of France and plenty will revisit it.

And all this because Helen Frick won in the conflict of wills with her father. Because a girl vanquished "the invincible man."

Butterfly Dresses by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The New Modes "En Papillion" for the Butterfly Days of Spring

The Silk Wrap and the Apparently Poised for Flight Trimming of the Hat Hold a Butterfly Suggestion

The Irridescent Scarf and the Butterfly Design Embroidered in the Fabric of the Gown Make of This Costume a Papillionish Emblem

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

IF we are asked "What is the most beautiful object among the lower forms of the universe?" one of two replies would spring instantly to the tongue tip: "Either the butterfly or the peacock." My personal preference is for the butterfly.

I make this choice because delicacy has greater appeal for me than has splendor, exquisiteness than gorgeousness, the small than the large. In my childhood I used to lie for hours, hands clasped behind my head, and stretched upon the sward of my father's country home, studying the irridescence of the butterflies' wings in the sunshine of an English afternoon.

I amused myself and achieved one of my most notable successes by making a trousseau entirely of the colors of what I may call my butterfly dreams.

On this page you see creations evoked by memories of the butterfly visions I saw last Summer in Canada. Not merely in colors—though they are in evidence—but in form and texture. Does not the large yet diaphanous scarf which the tallest of these models is about to draw over her shoulders suggest to you a butterfly quality of lightness? And the shimmering stuff of which the gown is built, does it not remind you of the colors, now dark, now light, in the wings so like little sails which the lepidoptera interpose between you and the sunshine?

In form the second photograph of an evening gown resembles the half closed wings of the butterfly. A lepidopterous resemblance is in the vari-colored Japanese cloak of light but full folds and the hat with its branching feather sprays.

The most elaborate of the gowns is of embroidered silk. Fashioned in scant folds—one of the many aids women are giving to war economy—it is yet of the richness of butterfly coloring and of such lightness of texture.

The rich darkness of the silk employed in constructing the second sartorial structure, in contrast with the pale chiffon of the foundation, recalls the heaviness of the wings, a too great weight as it seems for the pale body of the loveliest of insects. Even the small sash knotted at the belt is of that semblance.

Visions of butterflies! It is well for us all that we close our eyes and see them drifting down as gay blossoms from the blue sky at this time, when all the world seems incarnadined with the blood of our brothers.

Spring Styles Feel The Touch Of Economy

New York, March 10.—The Spring sunshine is luring femininity onward toward the purchase of Spring finery, but into the midst of a wild dash for new clothes comes the dread warning of economy. Some must economise, others think it their duty to do so, while still others would scorn to be out of fashion even though it is an inconvenient practice such as economy that happens to be the fashion.

The members of the Junior League of New York City consulted together at one of their recent meetings to decide whether or not they should limit the price of their Spring wardrobes.

The members are discussing the question hectically, and there is a possibility that it will be considered important enough to consider at the national convention of this society which is to be held later in the season. What may come of all the agitation is a deep mystery, but this is certain: When the minds of a large body of intelligent women brought to bear on any one subject something is bound to happen, and from the standpoint of one who has studied clothes and their relation to the feminine side of the population it would seem as if nothing but good could come from the agitation. Once start them thinking about their clothes, instead of blindly imitating, and the result is sure to be something worthy of notice—in all probability, more interesting clothes, more durable clothes, and more artistically becoming clothes.

Apropos of the above controversy, the fact becomes noticeable that the best of the Spring suits and dresses are nothing but a mere matter of material and line. And, since the quantity of material has been limited, there is no telling what an intelligent mind can accomplish in the way of wise economy. By far the most popular suit that has as yet made its appearance is the Eton jacket. Ponder for a moment on the amount of material necessary for this sort of a chic little box coat. One of the latest of these suits to arrive upon the market is of blue serge and has a waistcoat seemingly draped about the figure and showing plenteously under arms and at the front. It is made of blue chiffon velvet embroidered in circles of blue and gold, with scattered touches of a bright tone of cerise. The neckline is pointed and plain, and the suit is otherwise void of ornamentation of any sort whatever. Not even a button is to be seen.

When the Spring suits are made with what is called the regulation coat, the coats are of finger tip length usually. They are apt to be made with rolling collars standing open nearly, to the waistline. The belts are very narrow and inconspicuous and the peplums slightly and inconspicuously full, while the skirts are straight and narrow and cut to a length of from six to eight inches from the ground. Blouses designed to be worn with these suits are fresher and more crisp-looking than they have been for some time past, which is due largely to the fact that the use of lingerie materials has become a vogue. There are fascinating wraiths of blouses, made of checked organdies in pink and white, yellow and white, blue and white, or green and white. They are so thin and airy-looking that they could hardly be considered burdens by their wearers. They are more often than not provided with deep cuffs and rolled collars pointed at the ends and made of sheer, white organdie—sometimes finished with a quilling and sometimes not. At other times the order of the checked and plain is reversed and we find a thin, white blouse, its edges relieved by bands of checked material. One that was meant to be worn over the skirt in smock fashion was made of thin, white handkerchief linen, banded about the lower edge, at the rounded neckline, and at the cuffs, with blue and white checked wash silk. It was a pretty combination suitable for wear with a suit and suggestive of comfort for hot Summer days to come.

Some of the newest blouses are made of interesting varieties of cotton voiles, which are being manufactured in the most alluring of colors. There was one of peach-colored voile made to slip on over the head in the manner that is popularly favored just at present, and it was trimmed with real filet edging simply applied to finish the collar and cuffs. Far from looking like an imitation of Georgette crepe, as one might be forgiven for supposing, it seemed quite a formidable rival, for it had a quality of refinement and sweet womanliness all its own.

In this day of plain neck lines there are of necessity some blouses made to comply. The most interesting are of Georgette crepe, finished either with an applied band of the material at the neckline, from which pin tucks start forth to produce the fullness for the lower portion of the waist, or with a simple line of beads in the color used for the blouse.

With suits of silk, such is the inconsistency of human nature, cotton blouses are quite the thing. The suits that first demand attention are of a rather heavy jersey silk weave, cut perferably with loose box coats of hip length or thereabout. The smart color for the silk is beaver, and with this a blouse of maize-colored batiste is ravishing in its color scheme.

Capes of this jersey silk are shown, full at the shoulders under a deep and rolling collar, circular and very full at the lower edge. There are capes, too, of taffeta and satin, which will without a doubt be successful as Summer wraps.

Of all the Summer materials which at this season of the year are bursting forth upon the counters, organdie holds the position of honor. Never before has this gauzy member been so beautifully manufactured, never has its color been so refined. The yellows and the blues and the pinks and the greens in all their varying shades and tones show an astonishing amount of virility and life, and, as an outcome of all this, they have been used in ways that have never been thought of before. What would you think of the idea of an orchid pink organdie knitting bag to be carried along with a frock of the same material? Well, that is one of the new ideas. And the bags that have been made are most adorable. In general character they ape their heavier sisters, for they are gathered on straight rods and finished at the corners with little clusters of made-up apples, and they are held by ribbons to match the hue adopted. As for lining, there is none. The knitting lives in a glass house for the time being, and all that is inside the mysterious bag is on view.

This passion for organdie does not stop here by any manner of means. It extends to hats which, in their turn, are built to ape the tendencies of the gown which sets the fashion. Then there are scarfs all done in organdie, with rows of woolen stitching of one sort or another about their edges.

Then there are the overblouses which are growing into a class of dressing all by themselves. They started as the freak notion of some artistic persons who insisted upon wearing them in their own houses simply because they were becoming and wholly artistic. Their notion was tolerated gently, and it was predicted that they would get over the disease without a great amount of suffering. But the blouses grew in favor and are now on a fair road to becoming a popular success, for one cannot enter the sacred precincts of a smart dressmaking establishment nowadays without seeing displayed in full view some adaptation of this unconventional slipover idea. The stamp of the idea extends all the way from negligees, through daytime clothes, into evening things, and there are numerous suggestions about how one can make a start with a silk slip, wearing any amount of different slipover tops to change the foundation into other dresses.

But, back to the subject of organdie. Organdie is the latest material to be adapted to the effecting of the slipover plan of garment, and ravishing things are made from it. One that was shown during the last week had mauve organdie used in its making. The seams and the edges were sewn with purple chenille of an extremely fine and slender variety. Then the belt, which was the only other point of variation, consisted of the mauve oragndie gathered over a strip of bright pink ribbon and attached thereto by means of the purple chenille.

Another slipover arrangement was made of a silk patterned gingham showing the colors of gold and old blue on white. The pleatings at neck and sleeves were made of the sheerest of white organdie, knife-pleated, and edged with a buttonhole stitch of woolen threads in geranium pink. The silk belt was buttonholed with this same wool.

Organdie is only one of the new Summer materials that seem to have reached the topmost height of achievement in their manufacture. The cotton voiles, for instance, are more colorful than ever. They have little patterns of stripes and dots and even patterns made from using two tones of the same color. Ginghams are good, too. The plaids and checks among them are extremely well done, and they promise to hold a conspicuous place among the Summer wardrobes which must defy sunshine and heat. In many households these frocks are already being planned and executed—a splendid idea of preparedness, for when the hot weather is upon us we care not at all about the whys and wherefores of a gown. It must be ready to slip on and help revive our heat-ridden spirits.

Although but a small number of models have as yet arrived from Paris, and those only from the early openings, we still are hearing vague reports and news about the general tendencies of things that whet our appetite.

Tulle has taken a firm hold upon hats, and now comes the news from Paris that one of the designers there has insisted that tulle be wrapped about the throat when a low-necked gown is worn. This will be good news to those who have been groaning over the loss of the soft white collar. If the gown is navy blue, then the tulle must be navy blue, wrapped about twice, swirling about the chin and tied in a butterfly bow at one side. Some of the hats have had maline streamers for doing this, but now we have an entirely independent strip of maline to accomplish the same end.

A great deal of lace, they say, will be used on the new Spring gowns from across the water, and the edict is that embroidery, so long the popular favorite, must take a second place. So, out with the old family laces that have been reposing forgotten upon the shelf! Their day has arrived.

BEAT OFF U-BOAT IN 2½-HOUR FIGHT

Chief Gunner's Mate Groves, On Duty On The Nyanza, Is Commended By Daniels

Washington, March 2.—The story of an engagement lasting two and a half hours between an American steamer and a German submarine in which the U-boat was worsted, became known today through the action of the Secretary of the Navy in commending the chief petty officer of the United States Navy who was in command of the armed guard on the steamer. Chief Gunner's Mate Benjamin H. Groves is the man commended for zeal and efficiency in the performance of duty.

The engagement occurred on Jan. 13, when the steamer Nyanza encountered the submarine. It was 9.30 a.m. when the Nyanza saw a periscope about 1,000 yards away and at the same time sighted a torpedo headed for the ship. The Nyanza's stern was swung clear in time to avoid the torpedo and the Nyanza opened fire with the after-gun. The submarine fell rapidly astern, then came to the surface, started her oil engines and gave chase. At about 7,000 yards the U-boat opened fire with the guns, using shrapnel, and zigzagging in order to use both guns at the same time. This maneuver caused her to drop astern, but she came after the merchantman again, approaching to within 5,000 yards.

After a number of shots had fallen short the U-boat got the range and the Nyanza was hit five times. One shot passed through the after-gun platform, through the wood shelter house and the iron deck, breaking a deck beam and passing out through the side of the ship. One shot exploded in the armed guards' messroom, wrecking it. Two shells exploded in a steam locomotive on deck, doing some damage. A shot hit the stern of the ship, but did not go through.

"At about 11.15 the submarine had our range again," Groves says. "At the same time I had his range, and fired four shells quickly, causing him to come broadside and keel over, then suddenly disappear just as he had our range good. This leads me to think he did not quit from choice but from necessity.

"The engagement lasted two hours and thirty minutes. The Nyanza fired ninety-two rounds and the submarine approximately 200. The gun's crew throughout the engagement behaved coolly, doing their duty, and gaining experience which I think will be manifested in the next attack. Three men of the gun's crew had their clothes torn more or less by the shrapnel. One engineer cadet was wounded and taken to hospital on arrival in port."

The Navy Department's announcement of commendation says:

"The promptness with which the periscope was picked up and the accuracy of fire, denotes an efficiency on the part of the armed guard for which Groves, as commanding officer, was responsible."

Groves enlisted in the navy Nov. 5, 1910, at Newport, R. I. His father, David Groves, lives at 199 Dean Street, New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford, Mass., March 2.—The sinking of a German submarine by the gun crew commanded by Benjamin H. Groves of this city, Chief Gunner's Mate on the steamer Nyanza, is not the first act that has won him official recognition. Once, when his ship was engaged in target practice, Groves saw a steamer pass in front of the target just as his officer was about to fire the gun. Without hesitation he struck up the officer's arm and prevented the shot. Although striking a superior officer is a serious offense in the navy, Groves received prompt commendation.

A year ago he was promoted for efficiency and courage. Groves is 27 years old.

Beautiful New Spring Dresses

Have just come in from Dame Fashion's Style Centres. These charming frocks in muslin, lace, georgette, taffeta and thin texture materials are appropriate for afternoon, street, business and evening wear.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1918

Where To Search For Various Motor Ills

Five Conditions To Be Carefully Tested—Engine Must Start If All Are Right

By William H. Stewart, Jr.,
(President of the Stewart Automobile School)

The reason many owners of automobiles fail to locate troubles when they occur is because they take only a limited view of the problem. Their inspection usually extends to the carburetor or the ignition, and yet there are only four requirements for an engine to start and one more to enable it to keep going unless it is overloaded.

The four conditions are ignition, carburetion, lubrication, and compression. If these are right the engine must start. Nothing can prevent it. The remaining requirement is cooling, which must be right if the engine is to run any length of time. Therefore all five conditions must be looked after.

Suppose an engine refuses to start; then we are concerned with the first four. We crank the engine by means of the starter. If it refuses to spin the lubrication may be defective or the buttery weak. We turn on the lights. If they burn brightly and do not dim excessively when the starter is used, the battery is not weak. So we suspect the lubrication. The best test is to get out the starting handle and to crank the engine by hand. This also gives one a chance to test the compression at the same time. If there is a good resistance as each cylinder comes on compression we can dismiss that point. If one or more show weakness we must locate the leak, which may be around the valve caps, spark plugs, relief valves, leaky gasket where cylinder head is removable, inlet or exhaust valve, scored cylinder, or trouble with the piston rings.

Having disposed of these two, one must now distinguish between carburetion and ignition troubles. Prime the cylinders with gasoline through the relief valves. Crank the engine and see if it will start. If not, the ignition system is at fault.

If it starts but stops immediately the ignition system is able to fire the mixture, but the carburetion is at fault This gives a starting point. Knowing that the carburetion is at fault, we pay no attention to the ignition system until we have located the difficultly. Here is where a priming pin on the carburetor is of value. Prime the carburetor, and wait for the gasoline to escape at the drip outlet. If no drip the trouble is before that point. If the carburetor floods the trouble is beyond that point. In case of no drip we start at the gasoline tank and work forward. Possible troubles are no gasoline, valve closed at tank, clogged fuel pipe or screen, no pressure or leakage of pressure system, leakage, or valve troubles of the vacuum system. If the gasoline reaches the carburetor the trouble may be a clogged spray nozzle needle valve closed, air valve held open or a weak spring, leaky inlet manifold, or cold engine.

If the trouble is in the ignition system it must also be traced step by step. There are so many different ignition systems that only general directions can be given. A good test is to disconnect each spark plug wire in succession and set the end not more than one-quarter of an inch from the cylinder, leaving a gap for the spark to jump. Then close the switch and spin the engine by means of the starter. A good spark should jump from each wire. If a good spark jumps all along the line the trouble must be in the spark plugs. If only a few sparks jump, the trouble is in the distributer or the remaining wires. If no spark jumps the trouble is in some part common to the whole system, such as battery, battery wires, coil or coil wires, interrupter or interrupter wires, high tension lead wire to distributer or grounded distributer.

Having corrected all the ignition troubles, start the engine and inspect the cooling system. Fill the radiator, see that the fan is working, and remove the filler cap to see if the water is in motion. If it is not the pump may not be working unless there is a thermostat. Another test is to run the engine several minutes and note if bottom of radiator becomes hot or not. If it does the pump is working. If not, the pump may not be working or the hose connections may be clogged.

How The Artillery Tractor Operates

Artists still delight to depict guns going into action behind galloping horses, ridden by stern-faced soldiers swinging heavy whips. The fact that teems rarely do gallop when going into action is a detail which can be conceded to artistic license. In reality the horse has lost enormously in the artillery world, and although he is still used and probably will continue to be used for hauling light field pieces, the great majority of guns of all armies go into position and move from point to point by the aid of gasoline tractors.

There is no definite line of demarcation between horse and motor artillery, but generally all guns of more than four-inch caliber are dependent on petrol for their movements. In certain cases, however, even the ubiquitous 75 mm. gun—a small weapon in these days of heavy armaments—is transported by motor.

So extensive has been the development of motor hauled artillery that it has been necessary to re-design gun carriages in order to fit them for modern conditions. The modern gun carriage is a development of the automobile chassis. It has automobile type rubber tired wheels, automobile type axle and steering, and although the springs and frame members are quite special to provide for the great load and the high stresses, they are of the same general design as for motor vehicles. Thus a carriage has been evolved from which a gun can be fired, while at the same time providing the greatest facilities for hauling. While well trained horse artillerymen could give remarkable performances, they are easily beaten in the matter of rapidity by the crews of motor hauled guns.

Obviously a vehicle designed to haul guns must differ considerably from the touring car or the lorry. Not only must it be capable of hauling heavy loads but it must possess the ability to travel over any kind of country and get itself and its trailers out of every kind of difficulty. It must matter little to the artillery tractor whether a road surface exists or not.

The three main types of artillery tractors are four-wheel drivers—in which the power is distributed to the front as well as to the rear wheels, the caterpillar or self-track-laying tractor, and the rear wheel driver with special driving wheels.

One of the most extensively employed of the latter is the 70-horse power tractor, used throughout the Italian artillery service, and also by French. This tractor, which weighs nearly eight tons empty and carries a load of 3½ tons on its platform, is capable of hauling 100 tons on good level roads and can climb gradients of 15 per cent, with 25 tons in tow. Its road speed various from one mile to eight miles an hour. With such a capacity the tractor is able to handle the largest guns used in the field, and further has proved itself capable of taking big guns into mountain positions altogether inaccessible to horse teams.

The power is transmitted to the rear wheels through inclosed side chains, the housings of which not only act as radius rods, but are sufficiently heavy to carry the weight of the vehicle if the wheels imbed. The tractor is fitted at the rear with a powerful winding drum having 60 yards of 15 mm. steel cable. This drum is made use of when the tractor cannot get its trailers or its gun up a hill by direct haulage. Then it climbs alone, unwinds its cable and hauls its load up slowly, but surely.

The engine has four cylinders of 5⅛ by 8⅛ inch bore and stroke, with a normal speed of 1,000 revolutions a minute. There are four speeds and reverse and very powerful water-cooled brakes. There is a special device whereby the hand brake can lock either wheel, as desired, thereby facilitating getting around corners on steep mountain roads.

The tractor is at present employed exclusively on strenuous war service. The results obtained in the haulage of artillery in the Alps justify the belief that it will be used extensively after the war in peaceful occupations, particularly in the colonies and new countries.

Dunlop Re-acquires American Rights

The local officers of the Dunlop Rubber Company (Far East), furnish the following item regarding the company's American rights:

"At the recent shareholders' meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Co., the chairman announced that during the past year they had re-purchased from the American Dunlop Company the rights, which they had sold many years ago, to resume manufacture and trading in the United States."

For Local Motorists A Chance To Serve

The following letter sent out by the Automobile Club of China gives every Shanghai motor car owner a chance to aid a bit in the war. The blank forms alluded to may be secured from the club.

DO YOUR BIT

Chauffeurs For East Africa

The British Government desires within the next six weeks 500 trained Chauffeurs for East Africa.

The 7 Garages are training each 10 men at a time, commencing April 2nd.

It is asked of all motorists in Shanghai to assist each one in this work so as to get the men off promptly.

The Club has purchased 3 second hand Ford Cars and presented them to the Government for training and the Government has supplied 3 more. One car has been sent to each Garage to be used for demonstration to the classes and for teaching the men.

Motorists are asked to assist by doing two things:

First.—By taking one man to be with their chauffeurs for about a week riding on the car so as to get used to moving vehicles and traffic and to be shown details of ordinary car attention by their own chauffeurs. If you are willing please address Major Manners promptly on the enclosed form.

Second.—By recommending men on the attached form to Major C. M. Manners, R. E., 20 Kiukiang Road (in the alleyway by the side of Dunlop's and opposite the Cathedral School.)

All men sent will be shroffed by Major Manners, if they seem likely they will be put under agreement and guarantee and be photographed and sent to a Garage for testing or training. The wages are $50 a month besides which the Government supply uniform, food, passages, etc. These terms are considered good enough to attract a superior class of man. Men accustomed to mechanical work are preferred.

Will motorists please be good enough to give this matter their prompt personal attention so as to make the effort to get these men an immediate success.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. Little,
Chairman, Automobile Club of China.

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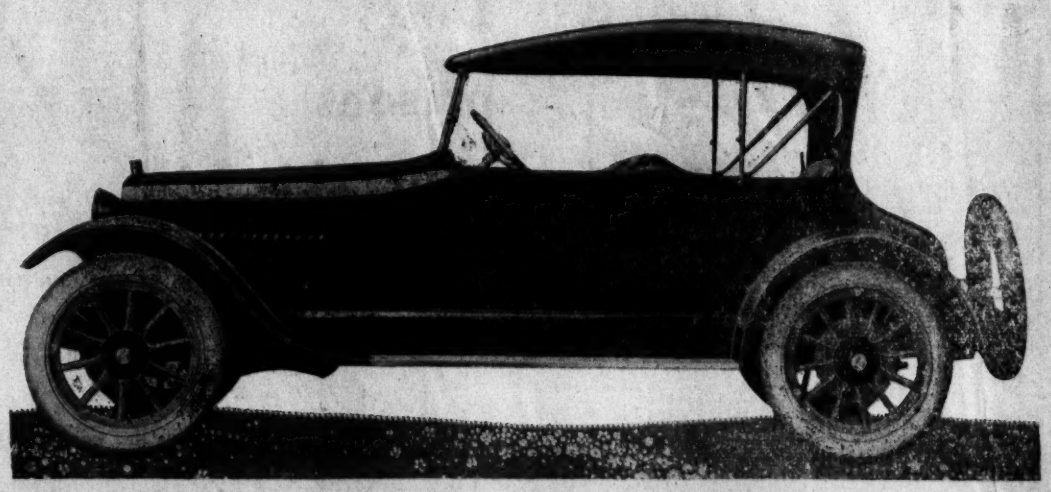
Head Office—Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival, from the factory, of the new 1918 Model Four Passenger Chandler Roadster



Four - Passenger Roadster

One is finished in the new attractive color, Tuxedo Red, with cream colored wheels, and the others, in the popular standard Chandler Blue, with black fenders. Price of either, Tls. 2,250.

The motor, built by the Chandler engineers in their own plant, is of the approved six cylinder type, aluminum motor base and with imported annular ball bearings throughout the car. The chassis compares favorably with the best of motor car construction, and with the highest priced automobiles made in America. Your inspection of the car will prove it to you.

All of the models are equipped with the famous Bosch high tension independant magneto. There is no better ignition system.

We are the exclusive factory agents for the Chandler car in China, and we carry a full line of spare parts and supplies for the repair of Chandler cars. All work is done under the personal supervision of Mr. F. W. Schlobohm, lately with the Chandler Motor Car Company of America.

The Star Garage Company.

Today — tires cost less than ever

Your tires actually cost you less per mile today than they did a few years ago,

——*provided* you buy the right kind of tires.

In the first place, don't buy a nondescript tire that some dealer has a selfish price motive in selling to you.

Buy a tire with a name behind it—a tire, the quality of which must be so good that the reputation of a great Company is protected.

United States Tires, with the name of the largest rubber manufacturer in the world behind them, are safe tires to buy.

United States Tires are constructed under an exclusive time-tired vulcanizing process that is patented.

They are honestly built with the best materials that the markets of the world afford.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme

From your dealer or from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

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Press A Button — That's All!

No more straining at Gear-shift levers
No noisy meshing of gears

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AMERICA'S PATRICIAN MOTOR CAR

Is equipped with an electric gear-shift
It's the ideal car for the owner driver
So simple a child can operate it

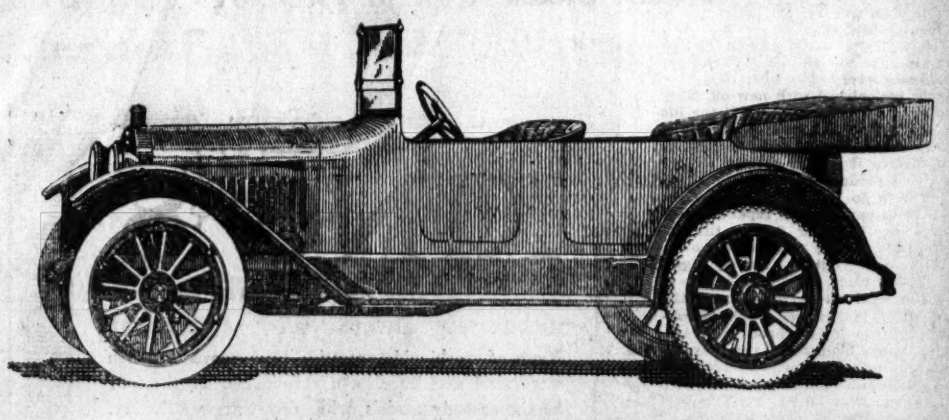
Call and inspect our beautiful new models

The Eastern Garage

4 Soochow Road Phone 1159

HUPMOBILE

The Comfort Car



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Owners know it — Dealers realize it
Call — see the car — Be convinced!

We have new Hupmobiles in stock
Ask for a demonstration

THE EASTERN GARAGE

4 Soochow Road Phone 1159

Watch The Oil System During The Cool Weather

Attention To Both Power Plant And Running Gear Will Prolong Car's Life

During the cold weather there is a tendency toward the neglect of lubricating both the engine and chassis, writes a motor expert. This is particularly true where the owner keeps his car in an unheated garage, where the discomforts attendant upon the care of the car are greatly increased. It requires a great amount of fortitude to turn up cold grease cups filled with stic grease in weather that is close to the zero mark. Still it is just as important that the car be lubricated in Winter as it in Summer.

As a matter of fact, the ordinary grease cup does not always give very satisfactory action. In the Winter time the grease becomes so hard that the bearing parts simply cut a path through it, after which the lubricating qualities cease. For this season it is necessary to more frequently turn up the cups in Winter, where actual pressure is required on the grease to force it into the bearing spaces, than it is in Summer, where there is a greater tendency toward flowing on the part of the lubricant.

It may have been noticed by those who visited the recent automobile show or who have inspected the cars in the salesrooms that a great many are using oil cups in place of the grease cups. This seems to be a tendency in some quarters, and seems to have the approval of automobile engineers generally. It is, of course, possible with the oil cup to use a thinner grade of oil in the Winter time and hence get the flowing action necessary for good lubrication, but whether the system employed for lubricating the chassis uses oil cups or grease cups the fact remains that just as much attention must be paid to this part of the chassis operation in Winter as in Summer.

Leakage Past Rings

Engine lubrication in cold weather is also more of a problem than it is in warm. The principal reason for this is that in starting the car a much greater amount of gasoline finds its way past the piston rings. When the engine is cold after having stood all night in an unheated garage it requires a considerable amount of gasoline to secure the first explosion. This gasoline is vaporised only to a small extent, with the result that the remaining liquid flows down the cylinder walls, leaks past the piston rings and enters the crankcase, where the store of lubricant is kept. When the gasoline gets into the oil it cuts it and greatly impairs its lubricating properties. If a great amount finds its way down the rods and under the crank and main bearings it leaves these bearing surfaces dry, so that the first few revolutions of the engine have a bad effect on the bearings, due to an excessive wear on account of faulty lubrication.

Car manufacturers recommend that owners have the oil cleaned from the crankcase every 500 miles and the supply replenished with new oil. They state that this is necessary if the life of the engine is to be prolonged to its maximum extent, and although on the surface it would appear an expensive procedure it is far more economical to do this than it would be to have to pay for the repairs necessitated by the wear due to the destroyed lubricating value of the oil.

With new engines, having tight, well-fitting rings, it is good policy to use the light oil in Winter and the medium oil in Summer. This is particularly true if the hood and radiator are not blanketed to any extent and the owner depends on alcohol and other anti-freeze agents to keep the water from freezing. The best of oil are affected to some degree by the temperature, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that oils which are correct for a temperture of from 75 to 90 degrees Fahr. are apt to be a little too thin when the temperatures are down near zero mark.

Oil Considerations

Owing to the increased use of pressure feed lubricating systems, where the oil is forced to the bearings through a hollow crankshaft, the question of correct viscocity of the oil assumes a higher importance. The pump pressure is so designed that it will just supply the right amount of lubricant when the oil is of the proper quality. If the product employed is not correct in quality the pump will not deliver the desired amount nor will it be delivered at the correct pressure, with the result that the engine will either suffer from decreased lubrication or it will go to the other extreme and have the ill effects of carbon and smoking resulting from excessive lubrication.

Car owners are often puzzled as to what to do with older engines which are still giving fairly good service, but which leak compression and also tend to become carbonised through leakage of lubricant past the piston ring. Engines of this kind are also frequently noisy from piston slapping and from worn rings. The cost of reboring and refinishing a set of cylinders is not prohibitive and will result in giving new life to engines which appear to be worn out. It has become accepted practise among engine manufacturers to turn out pistons which are of standard oversize dimensions, so that when the cylinders are rebored the oversize pistons can be secured together with new rings, and the result is often an engine which is practically as good as the day it left the shop.

There are two points to which engine wear after several years of service is particularly noticeable. One of these is in the cylinder and the other is on the cams. Where a poorly designed cam follower system is employed, in which the pressure on the cam is severe during a part of the valve stroke, a flat spot will occur, which will generally result in slowing up the action of the valve. This in turn reduces the power of the engine to a marked degree and also hurts its efficiency severely. In cases of this kind the only real repair is a new camshaft. There have been instances of where small pieces have been keyed into the cam and then reground to the original cam shape, but the best, and also it must be admitted the most expensive way, is to renew the camshaft. Care of the lubricating system as pointed out, using particularly frequent renewals of the oils in the crankcase during the cold weather months, will prevent wear at these two points and will delay the final stages of engine deterioration. But when the time comes to decide whether to junk the engine or to repair it, it must be remembered that the oversize piston and a new camshaft will often do wonders for power plants which have been considered all but useless.

Dragging Gears

Another point which car owners may often have noticed in connection with certain operations of their cars is a marked tendency toward dragging of the gears in shifting. This is also traceable to stiffening of the lubricant in the gear box, but frequently has another cause, particularly disk-in-oil clutches. Clutches of this type should be cleaned frequently, the plates being flushed with kerosene and a new supply of lubricant being then introduced. The oil has a tendency to gum, and if the owner is in the habit of slipping his clutch, particularly in traffic or snow driving there it is necessary to speed up the engine and then allow the clutch to drop in order to carry through a drift, or to quickly accelerate for traffic conditions, a black gummy substance will accumulate on the clutch plates. This material tends to hold the plates together and delays the action of the clutch in disengaging.

The result is that in making shifts the owner will be surprised to find at times that the gears act almost as if the clutch was not disengeaged at all. In fact, the condition is so bad at times that considerable amount of force has to be used on the gear shifter lever to disengage the lower gears. Cleaning the clutch will overcome this trouble and will restore it to its original smooth action.

Modern clutches are designed to be practically free from any trouble whatever, and in fact, should travel 50,000 miles without mechancial adjustments or repairs beyond this occasional cleaning. The dry plate cluthes are particularly free from mechanical troubles and have the advantage of quick release. The only attention that these require is that the facing be kept in good condition. With any type of clutch, however, it is necessary to keep the oil in the gearbox clean and remove it after every 2,000 miles on an average, if best performance is to be secured.

Reducing Car Weight

Other things being equal, the cost of operation of a motor car is greater as its weight is greater. The heavier a car is the greater must be the power applied to its wheels to overcome road resistance and the more fuel must be expended to produce this power. The greater its weight, the larger and more expensive must be the tires required to support it and the higher the tire cost per mile. Assuming the same quality of materials to be used, the initial car cost increases with weight. The important economic bearing of these rather obvious facts is perfectly apparent and manufacturers have long applied their best efforts toward the reduction of car weight to a minimum consistent with the ample strength of all parts and adequate power. The means by which weight has been and is still being reduced are somewhat as follows: By the substitution of materials that are stronger proportionally to their weight, such as heat-treated alloy steel in place of untreated ordinary steels and of light alloys, drop forgings and steel pressings in place of heavier castings. By such designing of parts that all metal is distributed so as best to resist the particular stresses acting, that is, by putting the material where it belongs and eliminating all inactive tubular parts and special cross-sections are examples of this). By making certain parts perform more than one function as, for instance, frame and body parts. By increasing the power development of engines in proportion to their weight, thus making them not only lighter but smaller for the same power. This is being brought about by the general introduction of the high-speed, high efficiency engine, concerning which an article appeared in this column. It is not only the decrease in engine weight that constitutes an important gain, but the permissible decrease in weight of engine supporting parts. Moreover, on account of the higher engine speeds and the consequent reduction of the twist of "torque" that transmission parts have to carry, these parts also can safely be made lighter.

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Owners of this fine eight cylinder automobile are always proud of their car

Years of world-wide operation have proved its high mechanical excellence. An examination of the four handsome body models will demonstrate a luxury, style and comfort to satisfy the most exacting purchasers. Don't order a car till you investigate the King

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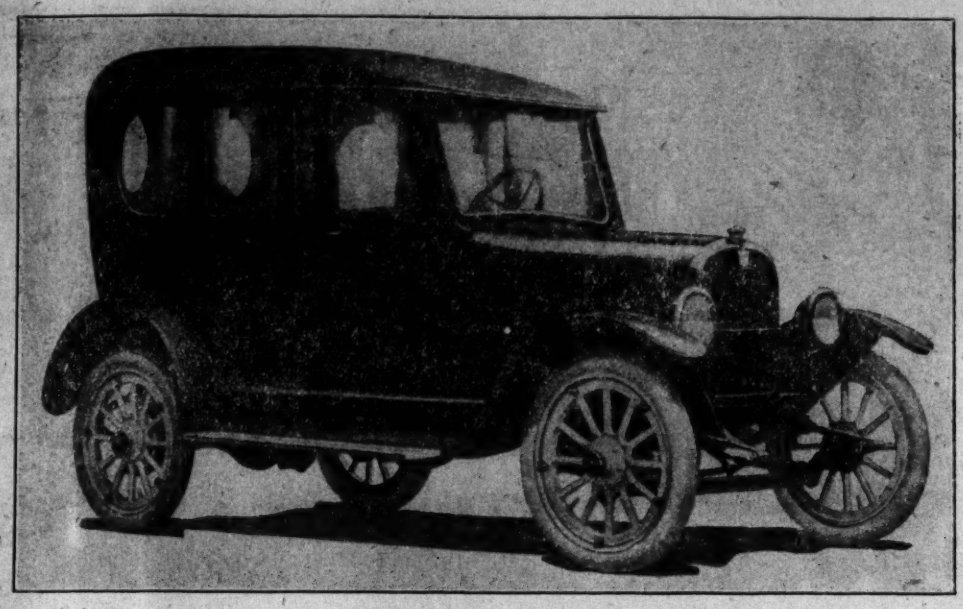

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Inspection invited. Demonstration free.

Ask the Price. It will surprise you.

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DUNLOP

MOTOR-CYCLE TYRES

My dear Sir,

I know it is my business to extol Dunlop Motorcycle Covers, but I happen to know what I am talking about and to believe what I say, and since you ask me to tell you briefly if and why I really think Dunlops are the best, I would say that

(1) Dunlop Casing, owing to the Special design and quality of the Canvas, and the way in which it is built up, besides being particularly resilient, heats less and lasts longer than any other Casing.

(2) The black rubber mixing Constituting the tread is extraordinarily tough and long suffering, and one of the most fortunate discoveries of our laboratory staff.

(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want matter to elaborate these points and some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248: 20 Kiukiang Road: Cables: "Pneumatic"

Five Acres Saved For Food For Each Horse Replaced

On the American farmer rests the responsibility of feeding the Allied armies in Europe, and also the civil population of the United States and to a very large extent that of England, France, Italy and Belgium. At the same time, the farmer is confronted with a shortage of labor, high wages and greatly increased cost of keeping horses. These conditions make it necessary for him to increase his own efficiency and that of his men and his land.

To do this he must make more use of time-saving and labor-saving machinery. The farm tractor for ploughing, harrowing and cultivating affords the farmer the most advanced means of greatly increasing his production without hiring more men or using more horses. The automobile and motor truck furnish a means of independent transportation that is essential to the farmer under present conditions.

No element of our population is so dependent on individual transportation as the farmer. Usually he is miles from the nearest railroad station, and he has a great volume of hauling to do. With a motor truck he can haul larger loads than with a team of horses, and can make several trips to market in a day for every one with a team. The horses can be kept on the farm for use in the fields, for hauling wood from the wood lot and for various other work. With a motor truck it is entirely practicable to haul a load of farm produce to cities forty to fifty miles away and return home the same day. This is highly important in view of the critical freight congestion on the railroads and the need of relieving them of shorthaul work.

The superior speed of the motor truck enables the farmer to take advantage of dry weather, when the roads are in good condition, to do the bulk of his hauling. It also permits him to get immediate benefit of market conditions when prices are high.

Farmers appreciate the many advantages of the passenger automobile. This is shown by the fact that there are two to three times as many motor cars in proportion to population in Iowa, Nebraska and other agricultural states in the Middle West as in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other industrial states in the East. Farmers are estimated to own nearly half the automobiles in the United States and are the largest buyers at the present time.

The largest increase in registrations during the first half of 1918 occurred in agricultural states, as follows: Arkansas, 64 per cent; Louisiana, 51; Iowa, 41; Oklahoma, 37; New Mexico, 36, and Oregon, 35. In the manufacturing states the increases were: New York, 24 per cent; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 21; Delaware, 30; Illinois, 13, and Michigan, 18.

The farmer uses his car as a utility vehicle almost entirely. He drives into town and back in an hour where the trip would take half a day with a horse and buggy. He fills the tonneau with cases of eggs, a tub of butter, cans of milk, sacks of potatoes or even a calf, sheep or crate of chickens, and brings back rolls of wire fencing, roofing paper, tools or anything else needed on the farm. If some part of a mowing machine, reaper, cultivator or other farm machine breaks, a quick run to town in the car will bring the replacement part in an hour or two so that the time lost by the men and machine is reduced by several hours.

The automobile makes it possible for the farmer to keep in close touch with his neighbors and with the outside world. He and his family and farm hands can attend church, social gatherings, entertainments, political meetings, lectures on improved agricultural methods, good roads meetings, etc., in the evenings and on Sundays and return home at a reasonable hour. Meanwhile, the horses get necessary rest in the stable. Thus all are refreshed and fit for the next day's work. The younger children can be driven to and from the graded schools that are replacing the old one-room district schools and regularity of attendance greatly increased.

This facility of getting about easily and quickly relieves the monotony of farm life, makes the boys and girls and help more contended and tends to retard the movement from the farm to the city.

Every passenger automobile used means that at least one horse can be dispensed with. Each horse requires five acres of land for his support. By using the car the farmer can devote five acres of good land to raising wheat, potatoes or other staples for human consumption or for raising beef or mutton. A motor truck takes the place of at least one team, and on a large farm requiring a great deal of hauling, will do the work of five or six horses. This will release from ten to thirty acres, sufficient for the support of three to ten human beings. At present high prices of farm products the farmer loses money on every horse he keeps.

Start Driving Right, Advises Hudson Head

Then Troubles Won't Crop Up To Bump You On The Road

"Almost any one can become an expert driver of a motor car and the fact that so few people do so is due to the fact that few realise the necessity," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York.

"Most drivers," he continued, "operate their machines in a careless, slipshod manner, sometimes because they believe they cannot do better, but usually because they see no advantage in improving.

"Perfection in driving is essential to maximum comfort, economy and safety. Before taking the machine out of the garage an examination should be made to determine that everything is in readiness; that there is plenty of oil, gasolene and water, and that the tires are properly inflated. Never take anything for granted in this connection. The habit of guessing that everything is all right frequently is responsible for the most tragic accidents.

"Lift the hood and glance over all the connections; it is easier to tighten a wire before starting than to locate the 'miss' on the road. And be sure that the fan belt is tight. Give all the grease cups a turn or two and squirt a little oil into all the holes. When you have done all these things you are ready to start."

Biggest U.S. Flag At The Brooklyn Show

Beneath a red, white and blue canopy, formed by the largest American flag ever made, Brooklyn's annual automobile show opened February 23 in the 23rd Regiment Armory.

The big flag measured 250 by 156 feet, the stripes being 12 feet in width and the stars 6 feet in diameter.

The concrete motor boat was one of the novelties of the show, for, while the display was intended for automobile exclusively, the association considered the matter of showing the public the new form of boat which is to help win the war of sufficient importance to warrant a place in the exposition.

Women Invade The Auto Racing Field

Since the start of the motor car business women have wanted to compete in every field open to men and have not been allowed to do so in sanctioned contests under the rulings of the American Automobile Association. Now that the controlling organisation in the sport has retired until after the war, allowing the business of competition in every field to practically run itself without let or hindrance, the women have come forward and conducted a successful race meet on a speedway at Los Angeles and scored success. Mrs. Barney Oldfield acted as starter of the contests and Mrs. Frank Chance was the referee and "mere man" not wanted around the track at all.

No accidents resulted in the contests, good time was made and the public secured its money's worth, while the women had the time of their lives, carrying out every item of the day's sport in real man-like style. Presumably their success will result in other races of the same character, for women are after the vote everywhere today, are getting the vote, also, it may be said, and they are after the positions filled by men and filling those positions also in good shape.

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FIRST IN THE FIELD AND FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

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HUDSON SUPER-SIX

HUDSON SUPER SIX

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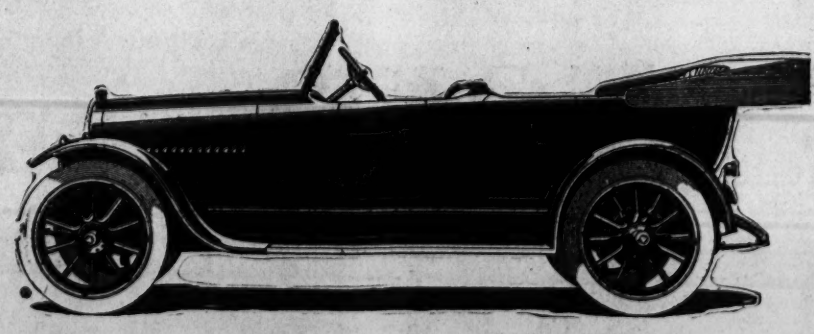

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THEY

It took him just as he went up over the trench parapet—took him full in his bare and muscular throat. It was hardly bigger than one of those rubber erasers tinned to the ends of lead pecils. But with the driving power of high energy power behind its steel-jacketed nose, it was an altogether competent and devilishly capable agent of destruction. He lay quite still a few yards ahead of the trench, where his rush had carried him. The morning drew toward noon. With night came the beginning of his torment. First it was thirst, then fever, then delirium. Always his spilling wound burned and throbbed. Even on the second night, with the rain beating down upon him, it glowed like a kiln. By the third day his agony spoke in screams. A stretcher party found him and trundled him away, down through the line of Red Cross units, from dressing station to field base, eventually to Paris. He was French, but he was fighting our fight. He was French, but a few months from now his counterpart may be American. There are bullets enough for all. He may be a boy from your town, perhaps a neighbor's boy, even your own. Fighting our fight.

NEED

you help him, when our fight has broken him, to fight his? Will you help him, when his young body and vivid force are spent and shattered, to retrieve what he may? Join

YOUR

the American Red Cross. It is the wounded soldier's truest ally. It is his minister and guardian. For him it is the star of hope that shines in the trench and on the field. Join this very day. Oh do take a membership, a five or ten dollar one—a hundred dollar one, if you can. Do your part. If you cannot go, you can give. Those going are giving immeasureably more.

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SHANGHAI CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(This space kindly donated by Robert Dollar Company)

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1918

DOUBLES CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BIDDING

Declarer's Tactics Should Be Studied By Second And Third Hands

MUST CONSIDER CHANCES

Distribution Of Strength And Usual Method Of Bidder Are Chief Factors

By An Expert

New York, March 10.—The question as to the strength required to justify second hand in doubling a no trumper frequently comes up, but the much more important question as to what should be done with the double by the third hand is entirely overlooked. There does not seem to be any system about either.

As to the second hand, there are two factors to be considered. One is the distribution of the strength as well as its amount; the other is the style of player that is bidding no trumps.

The consideration of the no trump bidder should probably come first, because while it might be perfectly safe to double one of those optimistic no trumper bidders with only an average no trumper second hand, it is rather a risky business to double a sound or conservative declarer who holds at least five tricks in his own hand and has at least three suits well protected.

This judgment of the player on the right is what some persons call the poker element in auction, but the comparison is inexact. It is not human nature that comes into play in auction, as past experience and close observation of the methods of the player whom you propose to double are more important than his temperament.

A naturally bold and adventurous player, whom one would expect to bid a large number of border line no trumpers, may have made a careful study of bidding tactics and have disciplined himself to follow the books. If so, he is a dangerous man to double.

Third Hand's Problem

On the other hand a timid and conservative player in other departments of the game may never have taken a lesson in bidding and may imagine that half a dozen picture cards are as good as three aces, even if only one of them is as high as a king. With him a no trumper is a mirage.

Nothing short of repeated experiences with the same players at the card table will enable a person to judge what is best to be done second hand when the dealer bids no trumps. It is precisely the same with the assisting bids. With a partner who you know always overbids his hand at least a trick you must allow for his weakness by having at least a trick more yourself than would be necessary to assist a sound bidder.

But the point that is apparently continually overlooked in the study of doubling tactics is the position of the third hand. There are two principal situations, when he has a suit that he is quite strong enough to bid over the fourth hand's answer to the double if necessary, and when he must show what he has while it is cheap.

In the first case his best course is usually to redouble so as to emphasise the strength of the bid to come. In the second he must either declare or pass, according to what he is afraid of. Here are two examples of good and bad management of the third hand when second hand doubles. They were both played at the Knickerbocker duplicate games:

	H.—J 10 4 C.—A D.—K Q J 6 2 S.—A 9 8 3	
H.—K Q 5 C.—Q 9 6 5 2 D.—A 7 3 S.—K 7	Y A B Z	H.—9 8 2 C.—J 10 3 D.—10 8 4 S.—J 10 5 4
	H.—A 7 6 3 C.—K 8 7 4 D.—9 5 S.—Q 6 2	

Z bid no trump, A doubled, Y redoubled and B said two spades. When Z and A passed Y doubled the two spades and A pulled himself out with three clubs, which Z doubled. Had B been left with the spade contract he would have been set for 200. As it was, A went down 200 on the club contract.

Two Kinds Of Bidding

Z has not a no trumper, neither has A a doubling hand. Y has no bid on which there is any reasonable possibility of game with a hand strong enough to double no trumps against him. This is because Z did not have a no trumper to start with. Neither A nor B has a bid that will

(Continued on Page 2)

Jekyll And Hyde On 'Hello Shanghai'

By Domino

I took a look at Graham Barrow at 7 o'clock yesterday morning while he was shaving and although he had camouflaged his face with a thick coating of Williams' shaving soap it was easily seen that even his mother would not call him good looking. The reason that I took him in hand at that strange hour is that I had heard that it is only early in the morning that he is able to think. Most of the rest of his time is taken up with "Hello Shanghai," which requires no thought but a rich vocabulary.

Well, as usual, he was fairly garrulous, despite the fact that a rather large mouth was being invaded by a creamy lather. When I put the question straight to him "Why did you write 'Hello Shanghai'?" he blanched even whiter than the soap of which he seemed to gulp a large portion.

"How do you think the show will go?" was the next question, and he inwardly murmured "ask me another. You never know, Sir, how the stuff is going to strike an audience. Up to the present Shanghai folk are anticipating —?—and I hope they get just what they want.

"All the boxes have gone," he went on, waving his razor at me, "and the good Lord himself only knows why the occupants-to-be of the same have doled out such big prices. Good cause I suppose. The dress circle, front row and the stalls front row have also gone for quite a pile of money.

"I only hope," said the worried looking author, "that the Public wont get sore on Monday morning when they see these particular seats marked off but we are out for money, money for War Funds, and if you can find playgoers willing to dive deep into their pockets, well, let them dive!"

By this time the razor had removed all the soapy stuff and then while powdering down, he said: "We've got some stunning ladies in the show. The powder reminded me of them. At times they're awfully nice and obedient. This is when they get their own way. And sometimes they're very-much-otherwise, which is when they don't. But the audience will see them at their very best. They certainly have worked hard and the more the crowd calls for them the more they will smilingly appear. Yes, I can promise the 'I obey' clause on behalf of the ladies in this show."

While Graham Barrow was trying to coax a reluctant comb to wander through his hair I couldn't help asking the old question: "Why don't you get your hair cut?" He replied: "If you want to be a successful stage manager you must keep your hair on."

Before my subject proceeded any further with his toilet he took a cigarette—he didn't offer me one—and then he became enthusiastic. He talked about his cast in the most glowing terms. As far as I could follow his thoughts here is what he said:

"I've got an absolute gem in Mrs. Serebrianikoff. It is an open secret that she has had the very best professional experience but quite unlike the professional who graces amateur theatricals, she works hard; she is absolutely on time and she is as keen as the keenest mustard. She never gives the slightest trouble, she is great. She takes the part of an American tourist who does Shanghai in twenty-four hours. She sings a couple of numbers that she likes—'Topsy-Turvey Country' and 'California.'"

Just at this moment the boy entered and asked whether the eggs should be boiled 4 or 5 minutes. "Just four and a half" said the worried looking one. While waiting for the eggs I asked if there were any bad eggs in the show. "Not at present," was the answer, "but you never know what the first night will bring forth."

"By the way I must mention Mrs. Rodger and Mrs. Poskitt. They are both delightful and I am dead certain that the bad eggs—if there are any—will not be handed out in that quarter."

G. B. has quite a nice suit of pyjamas. They are blue in color with nice vertical red stripes. I asked if his costume would be worn in the show. He answered: "Dont be silly, the wearing of pyjamas is old stuff; this time we are going one better and at the very beginning of the show you will be introduced to 6 of the prettiest young ladies in the sweetest bathing suits the mind of Lady Duff or Lucille could imagine. All the dresses are really nice and the happy part about it all is the fact that the majority of the dresses are not costing the production a cash. Oh, I've got a grand crowd of ladies, and as for the men they're all right, too. If it wasn't for the fact that those eggs are getting cold I'd tell you all about them."

In time the eggs disappeared, and the tame author started to put on more clothes and started to talk again. This time it was Silas he raved about. "Golly, he's a little marvel. He wrote every scrap of the music, and right through the rehearsals he has been playing it to the delight of principals, dancers and chorus. There are 64 white notes on the piano, any amount of black notes—and he uses the lot. His right hand doesn't know what his left hand doeth. With ten fingers he wanders all over the place; with two feet he pedals to a rhythm, and when he finds hands and feet separated to any extent he hits the middle C with his nose."

By this time breakfast was over, the tie was nicely arranged, the remaining bit of egg was removed from the upper lip, and then I took Graham Barrow out for a walk.

Now laugh!

INDOOR SPORTS — By Tad

WHO BUCK BUTTS? OH THAT NICKEL NURSER- THE FELLOWS SAY THAT HE'S TIGHTER THAN A FUNERAL DRUM.
HUH-HERES A HOT ONE- MISS EMILY FEDINCK AND HOMER BUTTS TWO SOCIAL LIGHTS OF FLUSHING WILL BE MARRIED - - HUH-AINT THAT RICH?
HE OWES DR SOAKEM $92 AND ALL HE EVER PAID HIM WAS A VISIT
SOCIAL LIGHTS - DEAR ME - HER FATHER GOT ROUND-SHOULDERED FROM STEPPING IN AND OUT OF PATROL WAGONS
THATS A SWEET PAIR- HES GOT NOTHIN' BUT HOLES IN HIS SHOES AND SHE'S GOT A FACE THAT ONLY A MOTHER COULD LOVE
HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY?
INDOOR SPORTS.
GIVING THE NEWLYWEDS A GOOD START FOR THEIR LITTLE TRIP THROUGH LIFE TOGETHER
TAD '18

At the Theaters

"The Warning," a powerful Equitable Motion Pictures' Corporation film, will be screened at the Apollo Theater Thursday. It is one of the most dramatic pictures ever seen in this city. Henry Kolker plays the leading role, the part of Robert Denman, a young man who is his worst enemy. The management announces that bookings may be made in advance.

Marie Doro drew crowds to the Victoria Theater last night. Miss Doro appears to advantage in a splendid Paramount drama, "Common Ground," a five part screen dramatisation of the well known book. The Paramount pictograph and "A Safe Investment," a comedy film, are also on the Victoria program. The program will be repeated today and tomorrow.

Pathe's American Gazette and Pathe's British Gazette are proving to be popular features at the Apollo Theater. In the Pathe British Gazette for the first half of the week are several scenes of British Tommies arriving in London. A French Gold Rooster film, "The Torture of Silence," is the headliner at the Apollo and the Bairnsfather Cartoons are also on the program.

"The two most beautiful girls ever appearing together on the screen," Louise Lovely and Francella Billington, featur in a Bluebird photoplay, "Bettina Loved a Soldier," at the Isis theater. The film is a comedy drama that is sure to please. The film version of "Abbe Constantin" and Keystone comedies complete the program.

The ever popular Charlie Chaplin holds the boards at the Olympic Theater and tonight will be the last opportunity to see the famous funny man of the films in his three greatest successes. "The Fireman," "The Immigrant," and "Behind the Scenes," are the Chaplin films to be seen for the last time tonight.

British And Italian War Films Tuesday

On Tuesday the 16th instant will be shown at the Olympic Theater a further series of British and Italian War Films; the exhibition will be under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General and G. de Rossi, Esquire, Consul-General for Italy. The pictures to be shown comprise a magnificent series of Woolwich Arsenal activities in full work, and it is a revelation to see the thousands of wonderful British women working the machines. Many fine gazettes will be shown displaying the work of British troops in Palestine. A magnificent picture of the reception given the American troops in London will also be shown and last, but not least, the films showing what difficulties the Italians have had to contend with on their front. There will be shown the arduous work of the Alpini among the eternal snows.

Gallops Of The Ponies In Spring Training

Racing Notes

It was most unfortunate that a very heavy fog came on early in the morning, as all owners (and a fair number of members) turned out to see the griffin candidates gallop on the grass course. As it was, the course was not opened, it being considered too soft and nearly all the ponies galloped on the cinder track through the fog, which lifted however soon after 7 o'clock, when the distance posts were easily picked up.

A few of the Derby candidates showed good form, namely, Nigger Minstrel, Burning Daylight (with Freddie Huxtable up), The Swift and Hooper's grey.

The times of some of the ponies are given below but are not reliable. We hear that several of the Derby candidates are galloping this morning, when it is expected the grass course will be opened.

Now that the entries have closed, which I hear are Tls. 1,400 more than last Spring, and the ponies are named and will be known, I hope to give China Press readers a few particulars and tips from time to time for the forthcoming meeting in May.

The Tout.

Saturday, April 13, 1918

Pony.	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Castlewood	boy	38				3.11.1	(last 1¼)	..	..	—
Royalsand	boy					2.53.2		..	..	—
The Oriole	WH				2.27.3			..	..	—
The Caper	boy							..	..	—
Border Minstrel	RH	33				2.51.1	(last 1¼)	..	..	—
Springie	boy				2.27.1	(last mile of 1½)		..	..	—
Golden Oriole	WH				2.36.3	(last mile)		..	..	—
Spottedsand	FV				2.23.2			..	..	—
Goldensand	FV				2.33			..	..	—
Merrysand	boy				2.37			..	..	—
Wild Gamble	BDFB				2.26.2			..	..	(s)—
The Swift (The Bay)	WH	—	—	1.55.2	2.26.2	last mile		..	..	31
The Bullfinch	boy					last mile		..	..	31
Jomsborg	boy	—	—	1.47	2.18.3	last mile		..	..	31.3
Burning Daylight	RH	36	1.10	1.50.2	2.29.4	3.06.3	3.38.1	..	..	31.3
Rushlight	EM	—	—	—	2.28.4	3.04	(last 1¼)	..	..	35.1
Westende	DS	36.1	—	1.49.2	2.22.1			..	..	(s)32.4
Le Lys	boy	—	—	—	2.22.3			..	..	(s)33.3
The Times	AC	40.3	1.15.1	1.46.1	2.19.2			..	..	33.1
Candlenut	boy	36.3	1.15.2	1.49.2	2.24.3	2.56.2	(last 1¼ of 1½)	..	..	31.4
Nigger Minstrel	boy	36.1	1.09.2	1.46.4	2.23.1	2.58	3.30.4	..	..	(s)32.4
Medina	ESBR	36	1.15.1	1.53.1	2.27.1	3.00.2		..	..	33.1
Stubbs' grey	boy	39.2	1.17.1	1.51.2	2.21.1	(last mile)	(Name Colinton)	..	..	29.4
Chest	CRB	37.2	1.12	1.45	2.18.4	(A. W. B.'s Larsen)		..	..	33.4
Morisco	boy	39.2	1.20	1.57.4	2.33	3.06.1		..	..	33.1
L'Aisne	boy	39.4	1.13.2	1.51.4	2.28	3.03	3.35.3	..	..	32.3
La Meuse	boy						3.36	..	..	33
The Shadow Bird	boy	39.1	—	1.45	2.17.3			..	..	32.3
Fosferado	boy	34.3	1.13.1	1.49	2.26.1	2.58.3	(last 1¼ of 1½)	..	..	32.2
Codfish Brown	boy	32	1.09	1.45	2.19.2	2.54.1		..	..	34.4
Azuma	boy	42	1.25	2.07	2.49	3.23		..	..	34
Buxted	BC	37.3	1.12	1.45.4	2.20.2	last mile		..	..	34.3

Dense fog interfered with all the gallops up to 7.30 o'clock. S=sand; all the others on the cinders.

Rowing Club Notes

Last Sunday a few members of the S. R. C. visited the Point with a view to ascertain whether the stretch of water from the Colleges to the Point Gardens was suitable for the purpose of holding the Spring Regatta. They decided that given fair weather the site was an ideal one, as there is a straight course of over 1½ miles of good water. According to the Conservancy maps there is a channel over 400 feet wide with a depth of four feet of water at lowest tide, the whole length of the course.

* * *

So far only a few members have put in an appearance at the Club House for their Spring training, and the Committee would like to see more members out in the boats. Junior members especially are invited to come down and get into rowing form.

The Weather

Generally fine but somewhat cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.6 and the minimum 38.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 59 and 49.8.

Women To Serve Tea After Baseball Games

American Women's Exchange To Give Fans Chance To Help Red Cross

Baseball fans will have an opportunity to help the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross during the coming season, as tea will be served at the American Women's Exchange on each playing day for the benefit of the bleacherites. American women have volunteered to serve and several features are planned. All proceeds will go to the American Red Cross.

Harmston's Circus

Harmston's Circus and Royal Menagerie will open at the Chang Su Ho Gardens tomorrow night, the first performance starting at 9.15 o'clock. Soldiers and sailors in uniforms will be admitted to the $1.00 and $1.50 seats for half price, according to the mangement. Matinees are scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at four o'clock.

Cross Country Club

Prospects are growing brighter all the time for the success of the newly formed Shanghai Cross Country Club and, with the weather improved, it is hoped to stage a practise run tomorrow on the Hongkew Park track, starting at 5.30 p.m.

There will be only light practise, it is announced, and there will be no heavy work attempted until the runners get into trim. Several old-timers will be on hand tomorrow to give aid and advice where necessary and there will also be several distance runners out to supervise things for those who feel inclined to go in for some weight-reducing activities. All interested and desirous of having a run are invited to report at the track.

There will be a meeting of all interested in the new club at the Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock, when matters pertaining to the organisation will be discussed. The meeting will be open to all who care to attend, the most cordial welcome being extended to all. Since the last meeting a number of new prospective members have written in regarding the Club and those in charge hope to see a large attendance tomorrow night.

VETERANS LOST TO LOCAL NINE

Five Diamond Stars Of Last Year Must Be Replaced By Recruits

WINTER LEAGUE WANING

Dopesters Discuss Possibilities; Movements Of Gunboats Upset Plans

With this balmy tidal wave of weather coming drifting in over the window sill, the "hot stove league" begins to show signs of disintegration and the fans are beginning to clamor for something visibly genuine in the way of the grand old pastime.

Prospects for the Shanghai baseball season forms the daily dish in discussion these days—and the usual "bear stories" are circulating as the local diamond season nears its opening.

"We've lost half the team," gloom the gloomsters, "and who are we going to play with the good boys we have left?"

Wanted: Some Gunboats

And true it is that Old Man Absence figures largely in the line-up as visualised at this date. And equally true it is that the U. S. gunboats, which supply most of the opposition to the local amateurs, have taken to being inveterately out of port the recent months. But in the face of this, the optimists are confident that Shanghai followers of the sport not only will see an adequate aggregation of landgoing athletes in the field when the Umps says "Play ball!" along toward the end of the month, but that there will be a sufficiency of pastiming sailors sojourning on the Whangpoo during the warm season to furnish frequent and exhilarating competition. Belief that many of the boats now absent will necessarily lay up here for refitting this summer forms the basis for the latter hope.

Natheless, it is a fact that there will be a number of familiar performers missing when operations start at the Race Course this year.

Among Those Missing

"Billsie" Bills, all-round star of most of last season's contests, is no longer with us. "Sammy" Woods, second-stacker and one of the prime moving spirits in keeping the game exciting, is also to be lost to the batting order this summer. Harry Ollerdessen has gone to America to don khaki and go through calisthenics with a rifle instead of the old hickory. Swift, who was shaping into a stellar third baseman toward the close of the 1917 term, has also returned to the States. "Doc" Clapp, it is hoped, will be on deck for the forepart of this year, but expects to depart likewise before the race is very far along.

For the rest, however, it is to be hoped that the old-timers will be out and thirsting for the fray and with the newcomers who arrive in Shanghai annually between ball seasons to build prospects on, it would seem that there is not so much to cause pessimism as many of the fans express.

Warming Up Begins

With the advent of the spring conditions aforementioned numbers of the boys have begun the annual warming up and in many a back yard in the Settlement the creaking of rusty joints and the plunk of the leather into the mitt is to be heard. Just when the season will officially open has not been decided by the Club Committee. The stands will not go up until after the Spring Race Meet but it is probable that a couple of practise battles will be staged before then, as soon as the grounds have been put into shape.

Everybody's growing restless, anyway, and the constantly growing murmur of the throng seems to resolve itself into the plea:

"Play Ball!"

'ROSEY' ROSENBERGER LOST TO BROOKLYN

Crack Hurler Is Transferred To U.S.S. Caesar At Olongapo, Philippines

"Rosey" Rosenberger, the crack hurler of the U.S.S. Brooklyn baseball club, will not be seen with the flagship team in Shanghai this summer, as Rosenberger has been transferred to the U.S.S. Caesar. The Caesar is stationed at the Olongapo naval base, Philippine Islands.

The passing of Rosey from baseball on the Brooklyn means that the star battery of the last three years is no more, as Ike Eysinger, one of the best catchers ever seen in the Far East and Rosey's battery mate, is now chief yeoman at the U. S. naval hospital, Yokohama.

S.V.C. PUTS CORDON AROUND SETTLEMENT

Fourteen Units Mobilised For Inspection By Major Trueman And Staff

Shanghai was effectually surrounded by a cordon of troops of all nations yesterday, the mobilisation of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps giving the city an aspect of martial law. All docks, bridges and other approaches to the city were guarded while armed men in khaki were stationed at all strategic points.

Major T. E. Trueman, commandant of the corps, accompanied by his staff, made a flying automobile trip about the city, inspecting the various units at their bases. The staff included Major H. W. Pilcher, chief infantry instructor; Capt. L. E. Canning, adjutant, and Capt. C. H. Godfrey, chief of engineers. Major Trueman was highly pleased at the conduct of the men.

The American unit of 112 men, mobilised at the United States Consulate, had its base at the Municipal electric light plant and from there posted two guards, each detachment theoretically standing guard for 24 hours.

Capt. S. A. Ransom, commanding the Americans, expressed disappointment at the small number of men under arms.

"The American community should have more pride in its representation in the Volunteer corps and every Amedican in Shanghai should join up," he said.

Fourteen units, representing American, British, Chinese, Portuguese, Italian and Japanese communities, mobilised and were inspected by Major Trueman and his staff.

Sports Correspondence

Advice To Chinese Athletes

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir: The Fourth Annual Kiangsu Provincial Athletic Meet, which is to be held under the auspices of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu province, will take place on the 22-24 April, on the grounds of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking. In view of the fact that owing to the lack of discipline on the part of athletes who represented more than thirty schools in the province at the last meeting, the work was handled with much trouble and waste of time and as, after hoping against hope that their instructions would not be ignored and set at defiance, the field authorities were driven to despair, the writer avails himself of this opportunity upon our young friends to make a closer study of the vital lesson of discipline, before they set out again for the meet.

He hopes that students who wish to avoid adverse criticisms in the papers will unfailingly give their consideration to this matter for it affects not only the reputation of every individual but also that of the school he represents.

Discipline is something. It is humility and that quality of obedience which, in the citizens of the Chinese Republic, is conspicuous by its absence; in consequence the country has suffered a great deal from revolts. Tuchuns with their iniquitous deeds have created general unrest. It is obedience that makes man. The Minister of Education is obeyed by civil governors, civil governors in turn by school-masters and teachers, who again teach the students to obey. It is that which makes good boys at school honorable members of society and noble citizens of the Republic.

Schools are the places where students are taught the lesson of discipline. In vain will they develop the intellectual faculties and bodily muscles and talk of a strong China and a model society, if they will not keep themselves within the bounds of discipline. Those who are deaf to the words of their superiors are anything but well educated, and their willful and overbearing actions will betray deplorable indifference and negligence on the part of school authorities.

Now, in Nanking—the metropolis of the province—there are consuls, foreign residents and naval officers on the men-of-war of various nationalities. They will be much interested in witnessing the coming games. Apart from such distinguished guests there will be present our immediate authorities, Tuchun Li and Governor Tsu and other high officials. And either Tuchun Li or Governor Tsu himself will officiate as chairman. It therefore behoves students to take the utmost care in their behavior. If they do, the meet will be one worthy of the name.

The writer feels he has had enough to say in warning. He hopes these lines will not escape the eyes of sensitive school-masters and proctors who, after all, have the greatest responsibility for the students' behavior, and the great lesson that victory is reserved for those who stick to the principle of discipline should receive the attention of the students, to whom he extends his hearty congratulations for every success in the coming meet. When the appointed day comes he may have time to be present at the meet, where he hopes everything he sees will give him satisfaction, so that he will be able to collect plenty of good notes for his next correspondence.

Yours very devotedly,
P. Y. SHEN.

Nanking, April 12, 1918.

Doubles Cause Of Much Bad Bidding

(Continued from Page 1)

make the contract, simply because A has not a doubling hand. The only sound bidder at the table is Y.

If A says nothing neither will Y, and if A starts the clubs he will make five tricks against the alleged no trumper any way it is played, which saves the game. This he accomplishes by passing up the first round or two of diamonds, so that Y has to give up the ace of spades to get in again.

Here is an example of sound bidding originally, doubtful doubling second hand and unsound bidding third hand. It was No. 12 at the Knickerbocker last week, dealer west:

	H.—Q 8 7 2 C.—3 2 D.—7 S.—A Q J 6 5 4	
H.—A J 9 C.—K 7 D.—A 10 9 8 3 S.—K 7 2	V A B Z	H.—6 5 4 3 C.—6 5 4 D.—J 6 4 S.—10 8 3
	H.—K 10 C.—A Q J 10 9 8 D.—K Q 5 2 S.—9	

Z bid no trump. About the only player that did not double was one of the pair that made the top score that evening. He probably knew the player on his right really had a no trumper or he would not bid it. Third hand took out the no trumper with two spades, and the dealer denied the spades with three clubs. This is all sound bidding, and makes the top score on the hand for Y and Z against good bidding by A and B; the said good bidding consisting of three repetitions of the words, "I pass." At clubs Z scores 72 points, at spades Y can get 45 only.

Those who doubled Z's no trumper second hand ran the risk of getting into all sorts of trouble, because if Z is a sound bidder A's hand is not worth a double, but it should be well able to save the game, which it would have done had the hand ever been played at no trump.

The Difference

At some tables Y overcalled the double with two or three spades, usually three, to show the strength in the suit. This is a fair example of hasty bidding. What is Y afraid of? What can he lose by leaving B to pull A out of the double? The result at the other tables shows that this spade bid cost him about 300 points, enough to swing the top score in most games.

If Y has any confidence in the soundness of his partner's no trumper he can double either hearts or spades if B names those suits. If B goes to clubs or diamonds what chance has he for game? On the other hand if Y has not this confidence in Z's bid what chance has he to go game in spades or make three odd even if A has a doubling hand and B has a bid?

If Y passes or redoubles B will declare hearts. If it is then obvious to Z that game in clubs is hopeless and he will pass, but Y will double. When A said nothing the heart contract was set for 300 and simple honors. When A tried to get out of it by bidding three diamonds Z doubled that and set it for 300 less simple honors.

This is an example of those situations in which a bad bid by one side is counteracted by equally bad bidding by the other side. A's double is not sound. Y's spade bid, coming after the double, is premature. For all he knows B might have had to bid two spades.

There are two departments of the bidding at auction that seem to be still in the guessing stage; one is the assist and the other is the double. Until we have some standard by which hands may be measured, so that the partner may rely on a certain amount of strength with the doubler, just as he now relies on a certain number of tops, or sure tricks, with the original bidder, the double must remain a matter of optimism and the answer to it a gamble.

The question to decide would be the minimum on which second hands should double, either suit or no trumps.

CATHEDRAL WOLF CUBS

The proficiency shield competition of the Cathedral School Wolf Cubs was held and resulted in the Green patrol under Walter McCann winning the shield by 653 points, the nearest competitor being the Red patrol, Jack Maitland leader, which had 614. The Grey team under Michael scored 552, while the Purple totalled 529. The term marks, which covers the work in all details for the period of three months, virtually decided the contest and in this McCann had a lead of 56 points.

The other factors were tying of knots, which was very close, the teams being only three points apart; signalling, in which Maitland's team was winner; exercises, messages, with Maitland far to the front, and firefighting, in which McCann's team was ten points ahead.

On the day's events, aside from term marks, Maitland scored 271 against 254 for McCann's patrol. This is particularly creditable, as Maitland has been in the hospital for six weeks.

At the conclusion of the Wolf Cubs' shield Competition, Mr. Etheridge, the Cub Master, was presented with a handsome wrist watch on the occasion of his leaving for Home to join the British forces. Dean Walker spoke highly of the valuable work done by Mr. Etheridge and then amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the Cubs he wished him Godspeed and hoped he would return loaded with honors.

Mrs. H. C. Marshall afterwards entertained the whole troop at her residence.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Those Medical Advisers keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they know the first sign of any irregularity of their system timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Russian Folk Songs

It is regrettable that there was not a better attendance at the Lyceum Theater last night for the concert given by Madame Maria Karinskaiya and Mr. Leo Podolsky, as the rare musical treat provided certainly merited a larger house. Madame Karinskaiya is a gifted exponent of Russian folk-songs, while Mr. Podolsky is a pianist of no mean order, and last night the two were most happily associated, both individually and in duets.

Madame Karinskaiya brought out the true spirit of Russian folk-songs and was equally at home in martial, poignant and piquant passages, the items selected for the evening covering a wide range and variety. Mr. Podolsky's technique was faultless and he did not fail to impress the audience. The total absence of affectation on his part was noticeable, there being nothing forced about his playing.

A wealth of floral tributes were handed over the footlights to Madame Karinskaiya in the course of the evening and she was vociferously applauded from time to time, notably in the two items, "The Nymph and the Shepherd" and "The Hussars' Song," with which the concert was brought to a close. She was accorded a rousing ovation at the end of the concluding item and was obliged to reappear and concede an encore.

A repeat concert will shortly be given, when it is to be hoped there will be a better attendance. What the audience lacked in numbers last night, however, was amply made up by the genuine appreciation of the audience and their unstinted applause of the artists.

Today's Music

The following program will be played by the Municipal orchestra in the Town Hall today, beginning at 4.30 p.m.:

1. Overture—Mignon ..... Thomas
2. Dance—Piemontese ..... Sinigaglia
3. Selection—I Pagliacci ..Leoncavallo
4. Overture—Zampa ..... Herold
5. Suite—L'Arlesienne ..... Bizet
   (a) Pastorale
   (b) Intermezzo
   (c) Menuet
   (d) Farandole

A. DE KRYCER,
Conductor-in-charge.

Inventor Of Curve Ball Dead

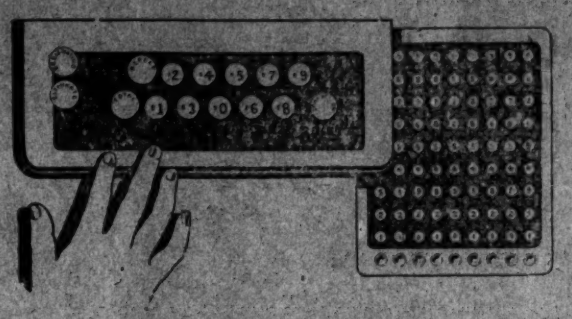
Paterson, N. J., March 10.—James McCormick, one of the leading pitchers in the early days of baseball, died early this morning at the home of his son James at 158 Barclay street, after an illness lasting almost a year. He was born in this city and lived here continuously since his retirement from baseball in 1886. He was 62 years old. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Francis Dunkerly, and a son, James. For a number of years McCormick conducted a cafe in Paterson, but during the last two or three years he lived a retired life.

McCormick during his career as a ball player saw service with the Cleveland, Chicago, Boston and Pittsburg clubs, and by many students of baseball is credited with being responsible for the development of the curve in pitching. McCormick in an interview given several years ago said that he had been watching two college teams play and noticed that one of the pitchers frequently threw a ball that seemed to curve as it reached the batter. He decided to study the reasons for this phenomenon, as he expressed it, and soon found that he had mastered a curve that made him one of the best pitchers in the National League.

In 1885 and 1886 McCormick was a member of the Chicago club, which won the National League championship. Playing with him on those teams were Clarkson, Flint, Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, Dalrymple, Gore, Ryan, Mike Kelly and Billy Sunday. McCormick also was a member of the Cincinnati team of 1882, which won the American Association title.

In 1887, when the Pittsburg club started its career as a member of the National League by obtaining the charter of the defunct Kansas City club, Horace Phillips, manager of the Pirates, signed Pitcher McCormick and Abner Dalrymple of the Chicago club. McCormick, Galvin and Morris were the chief Pittsburg pitchers that year. McCormick pitched thirty-six games for the Pirates and Galvin forty-two.

When the season of 1888 opened Pittsburg was minus the services of McCormick, who declared he would retire from baseball and go into business in Paterson, and stuck to his word. McCormick, according to baseball records, was the first ball player to make such a bold declaration and carry it out.



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